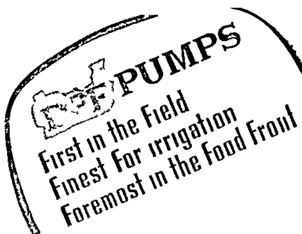
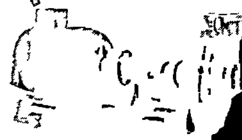




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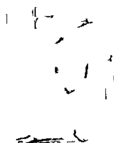
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OF
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August 1950—August 1951

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NEW DELHI

Printed at the Ashoka Press Daryaganj Delhi 7 and
published by The All India Congress Committee New Delhi

CONTENTS

DELTA

DOUBLE BALL BEARING

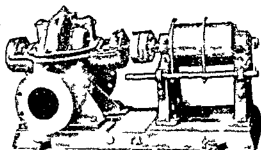
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS

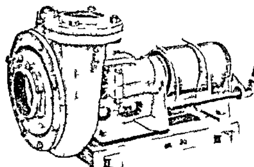
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HS TYPE





END SUCTION

DM

TYPE

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NAWAB SAHEB BAGPAT, Di t Meerut	GIVING GOOD SERVICE YOUR ENGINEER IN CHIEF IS TO BE CONGRATULATED
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Messages from Chief Ministers

ASSAM

Another eventful year has passed since the attainment of our freedom To the people of Assam the year was more than of passing significance The most outstanding event was doubtless the great earthquake of August 15 1950 which incidentally synchronised with the celebration of the third anniversary of independence With world wide sympathy and help we survived it well But our internal problems did persist Some frantically sought to establish a raj of their own pattern through subversive activities With the people s abiding faith in the cause of peace and order we refused to yield to any difficulties from whatever directions they might have come

Every year we renew our resolve to serve the common man to the best of our intention and ability To our dismay new problems arise and stand on our way some of them are unforeseen others formidable We trust and hope that with the people s cooperation in the cause of building up a prosperous and contented State we shall march onward till we achieve our goal.

We are aware the next few months will be of historic importance for more than one reason The food problem is of course before us The General Elections are approaching Never before in the history of the world millions of people participated in such a huge election We only trust that they will exercise the right of franchise in such a manner as would usher in a form of Government which the Father of the Nation Gandhiji conceived namely *Rama Rajya*

BISHNURAM MEDHI

MADHYA PRADESH

During these last four years since freedom came to us events have happened so quick and fast that we may be said to have lived through an age It was an age of great turmoil when new bearings had to be found and old machinery adapted quickly to new purposes We have now come to the end of the fourth year of this period and I think it may be justly said that we in this State have not fared too badly considering the circumstances which beset us

It was by no means an easy year To the numerous problems of reconstruction were added the vagaries of nature which rendered the position on the food front serious But with courage patience and confidence the State has been able to tide over the worst phase with such success that we were in a position to offer as the share of our sacrifice 20 000 tons of food to relieve the suffering people of Bihar

Within the State itself owing to the failure of seasons extensive relief had to be granted to the cultivators in the shape of remissions suspension and resuspension of revenue free supply of irrigation water and nearly Rs 2½ crores of taccavi

Notwithstanding the strain involved in these spheres the year was noticeable for the achievement of one of the foremost steps of land revenue to which we were pledged The ancient and feudal institution of malguzari was abolished and thousands of kisans were freed from a state of helpless dependence The tiller of the soil was made to feel for the first time that the land belonged to him The numerous intermediaries who had no economic right to exist were removed The first step in creating an independent peasantry which is the back bone of any country has been taken

In other spheres this year has witnessed steady and progressive action The Grow More Food campaign especially the reclamation of waste land is well under way the welfare of Adivasis and the

care of the scheduled classes are [illegible] results the spread of education among [illegible] through social education and Vidya [illegible] encouraging results Measures have been taken [illegible] labour especially by the creation of a [illegible] and with the switching on of the central [illegible] kheda power is made available for the [illegible] the State

Though the task that yet remains to be d[illegible] goal still is a long way off the little that [illegible] gives us the hope and stimulus for futur[illegible] year of freedom ends our hearts are fill[illegible] thanks that it has been given to us to shap[illegible] events during these momentous months in wh[illegible] ture and future destiny are being determin[illegible] the energy and strength to continue in our [illegible]

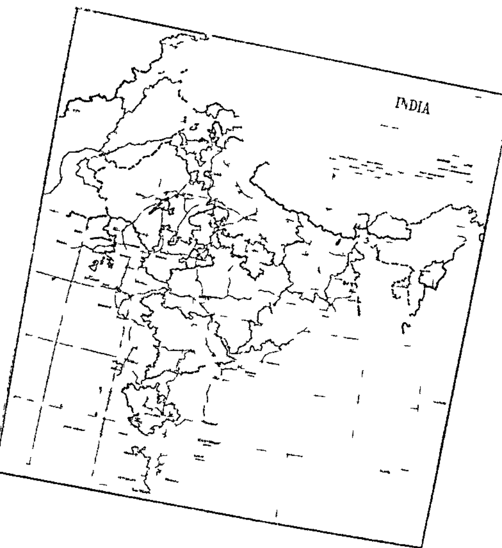
RAVI SHAN[illegible]

MADRAS

No one thought when the Congress took over reins of office in April 1946 that independence was so close at hand The Congress took over on that day a bleeding India groaning under the weight of economic stress and communal orgy The last lap of the British rule had left behind it an appalling gloom over the masses This gloom seemed at one time to engulf the entire nation But thanks to the unsparing efforts of our tried leaders we have weathered the storm and are well on our way to that Rama Rajya —the cherished goal of our beloved Father of the Nation

During these four years a revolution—a revolution of the head and heart—had occurred But for this glorious revolution in every field of human activity—both in our State and the country at large—it would not have been possible for us to stand and declare that we have survived the onslaught of the troubulous era Many were the changes that occurred during these four years The neglected ryot in the Zamindari areas who once was under the yoke of rack renting has reason to feel grateful to the Government so too is the ex addict who now has some money left to save the illiterate rustic will be thankful for the Government which helps him in his picking up the rudiments of knowledge Thus we are on our march towards the cherished goal of Praja Rajya Fortified as we are with the tenets of Mahatma Gandhi and with great leaders to lead us we will ere long reach the goal and establish a Government for which the nation had spent half a century in planning and in struggle

P S KUMARASWAMI RAJA


INDIA



ASSAM
1950

Scale 1 Inch = 128 Miles (Approx)

90 30 96 30

TIBET

BHUTAN

WEST BENGAL

B AHMAPU A

EAST PAKISTAN

BURMA

MANIPUR STATE

TRIPURA STATE

26

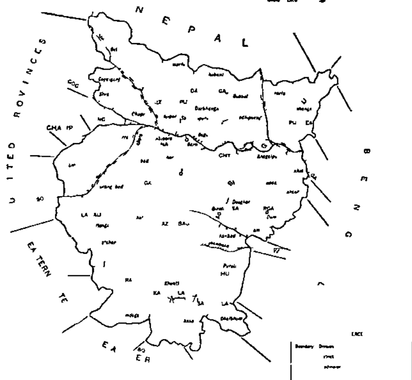
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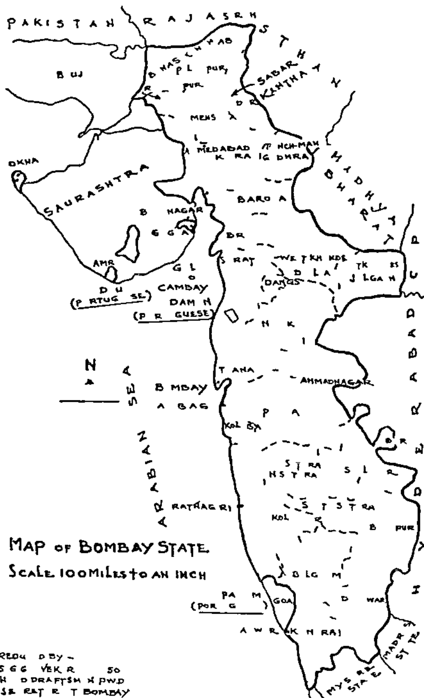
References



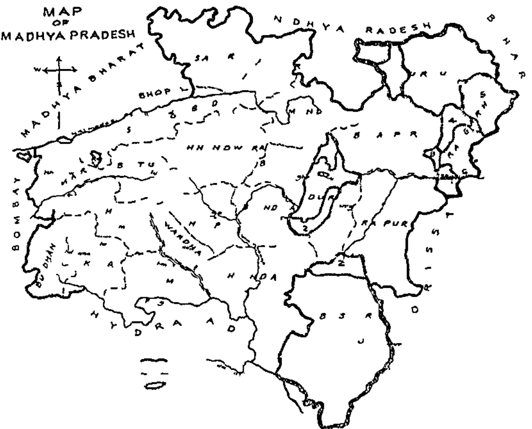


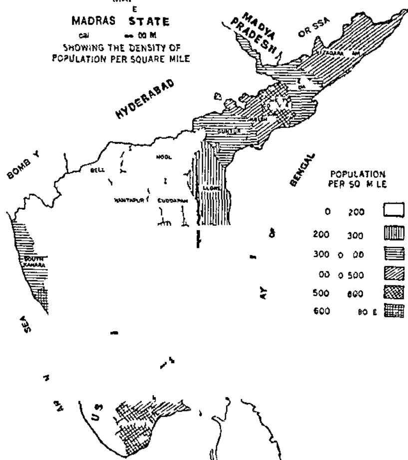
Assam


PROVINCE
OF
BIHAR
N E P A L
Darbhanga



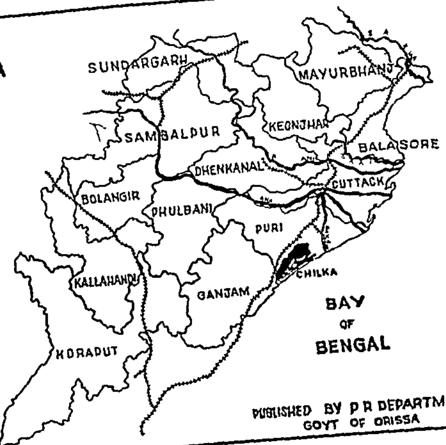
PAKISTAN
R A J A S
SAURASHTRA
OKHA
CAMBAY
B MBAY
AHMADNAGAR
RATNAGRI
ARABIAN
SEA
GOA
BARO A
MADHYA BHARAT
MYSORE STATE
MADR S STATE
(DANGS)
MAP OF BOMBAY STATE
SCALE 100 MILES TO AN INCH


MAP
OF
MADHYA PRADESH
MADHYA BHARAT
BHOP L
BOMBAY
WARDHA
H Y D R A A D
N D H Y A RADESH
W

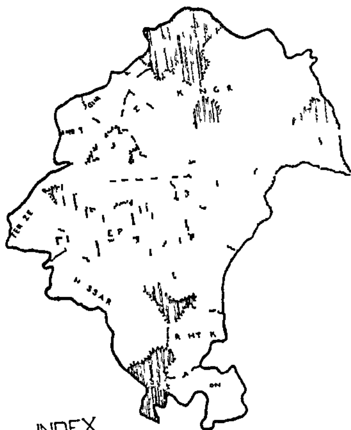


MAP
MADRAS STATE
SHOWING THE DENSITY OF
POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE
MADYA
PRADESH
HYDERABAD
GUNTUR
CUDDAPAH
BENGAL
SOUTH
KANARA
SEA
POPULATION
0
200
200
300
500
600

III VII


MAD of ORISSA
SCALE 1= 80 MILES
N
S
SUNDARGARH
MAYURBHANJ
KEONJHAR
SAMBALDUR
BALASORE
DHENKANAL
CUTTACK
BOLANGIR
PHULBANI
PURI
CHILKA
KALLAHANDI
GANJAM
KORADUT
BAY
OF
BENGAL
PUBLISHED BY P R DEPARTMENT
GOVT OF ORISSA

THE PUNJAB



INDEX
A stands for Area

Shaded portion represents
PEPSU and Himachal Pradesh

MAP OF UTTAR PRADESH

SCALE.

WEST BENGAL

REFERENCES

- Boundary International
- State
- District
- Subdivision
- Headquarters District ●
- Subdivision o
- Road
- Railway



Raygarj

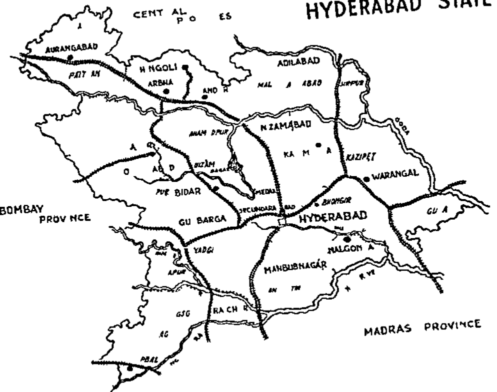
Arambagh

Ghatal

Howrah

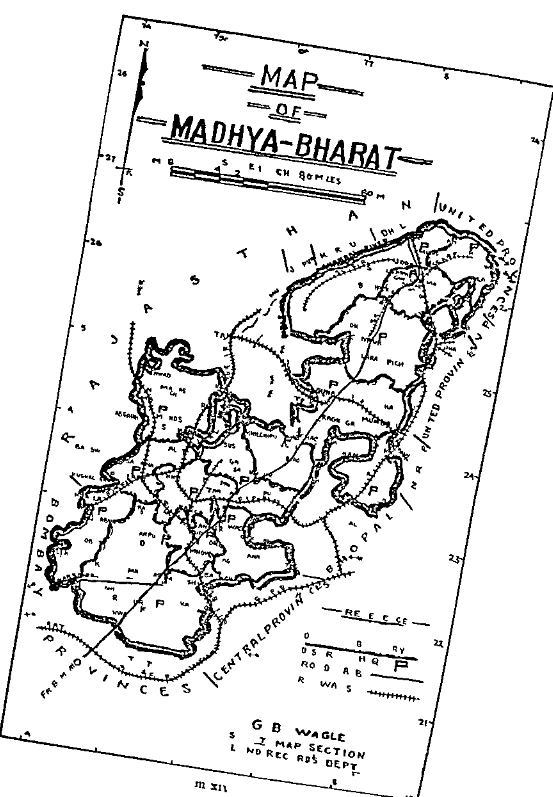
CUTTA

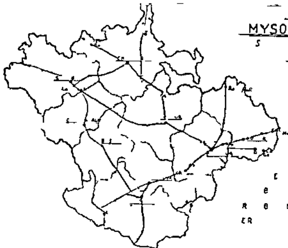
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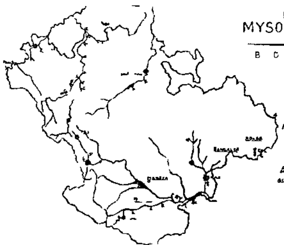

HYDERABAD STATE
AURANGABAD
ADILABAD
NZAMABAD
WARANGAL
KAZIPET
BHONGIR
HYDERABAD
SECUNDARABAD
MAHBUBNAGAR
NALGONDA
GU BARGA
BIDAR
YADGI
BOMBAY
PROVINCE
MADRAS PROVINCE

TERRITORIAL MAP
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE




MAP
OF
MADHYA-BHARAT
R A J A S T H A N
UNITED PROVINCES
BOMBAY
PROVINCES
CENTRAL PROVINCES
BHOPAL
G B WAGLE
MAP SECTION
DEPT.


MYSORE STATE


MYSORE STATE

MAP PEPSU

SCALE 32 mile

KAPURTHAL

SUTLEJ RIVER

LUDHIANA

NABH

PATIALA

THINDA

SU NAM

MANSA

RA P RA

MB A

N R WAN

PAN

DEH

R W R

REFERENCES

NC NAMES

COLOUR

PREPARED BY

N JTSNG

ASSISTANT TO DRAUGHTSM N

SUPER NTEDENT

REVENUE

MAP OF RAJASTHAN



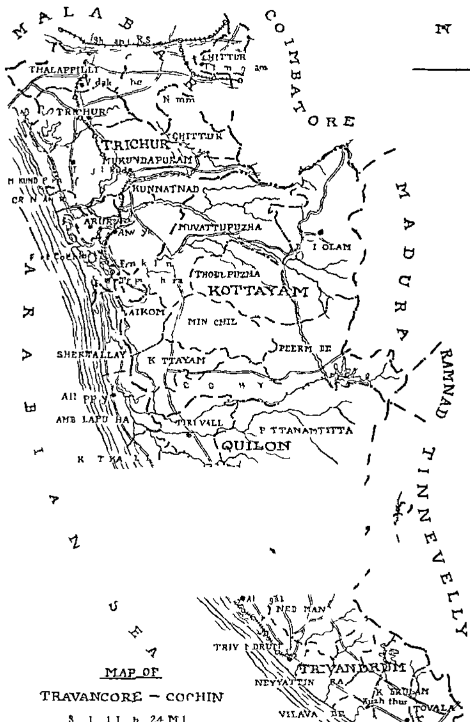
1 JAIPUR
2 BIKANER
3 JODHPUR
4 UDAIPUR
5 KOTAH
6 AJMER

MAP
OF
SAURASHTRA
SCALE
0 20 40 80

GULF OF CUTCH
ARABIAN SEA
GULF OF CAMBAY

BHUJ
BACHAU
ANJAR
TUNA
MANDVI
MUNDRA
HALVAD
DHRANGADHRA
AHMEDABAD
DHOLKA
NAVLAKHI
JODIA
MORVI
WADHWAN
DHROL
WANKANER
THAN
BEDI
SALAYA
JAMNAGAR
CHOTILA
RAJKOT
DHANDHUKA
DWARKA
BOTAD
BHATIA
LALPUR
KALAVAD
JASDAN
GONDAL
DHASA
DHOLA
BHAVNAGAR
KHIJARIA
GOGHA
PORBANDAR
BANTVA
JETPUR
AMRELI
PALITANA
NAVIBANDAR
JUNAGADH
KUNDLA
TALAJA
MADHAPUR
MAHUVA
JAFRABAD
CHANCH
VERAVAL
KODINAR

III XVIII



MAP OF

TRAVANCORE — COCHIN

D R NO 85 OF 1951

MAP OF AJMER & MERWARA

SCALE 16 MILES 1

REFERENCES

1 NATIONAL HIGHWAY ROAD SHOWN THUS

2 OTHER THAN NATIONAL HIGHWAY ROADS SHOWN THUS

N
W
E

RAJASTHAN

RAJASTHAN

RAJASTHAN

TILONIA

JAIPUR

JAIPUR ROAD

ARAIN

KHODAN

BUDHOL

AJMER

AJMER

PISANGAN

AJMER BEAWAR ROAD

NASIRABAD

NASIRABAD

NASIRABAD

NEEMUCH ROAD

NEEMUCH

RAMSAR

GOELA

DEOL

JUNIA

BAGHERA

KEKRI

KEKRI ROAD

BANDANWARA

BHINAI

KHARWA

MASUDA

SENDRA

BEAWAR

FROM JODHPUR

KOTRA

ROAD

RAMGARH

DEOLIA

BIJEYNAGAR

KADERA

SAWAR

DEOLI

BANAS

TO KOTAH

FROM NEEMUCH

DEWAIR

RETROCEDED AREA

TODGARH

DRAWN BY

7/5/51

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER

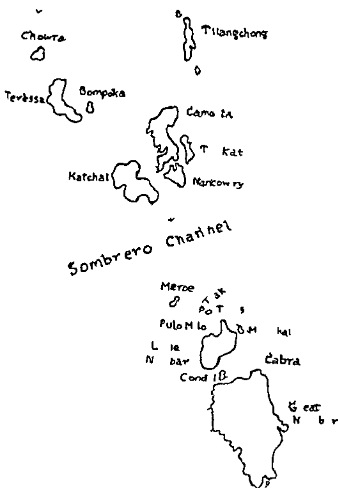
AJMER CENTRAL DIVISION C P W D

ANDAMANS

NICOBARS

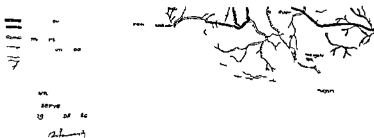
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English Miles

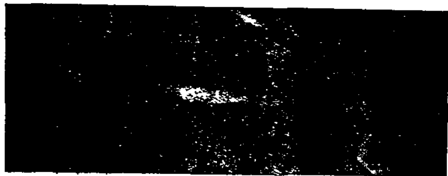



BILASPUR STATE





IIIX XIV



Map of
DELHI
PROVINCE

MYSORE

With the advent of political freedom people all over the country expected an immediate cure for their many economic ills and hoped that the very foundation of the old dilapidated economic structure of the country would be replaced overnight by one on which would be raised the edifice of Rama Rajya of Mahatma Gandhi s concept and that peace and plenty would reign supreme.

It is now part of Indian History that as a result of partition the country had to face many problems the magnitude of which has no parallel in history either remote or recent This was fol lowed by a series of natural calamities with their inevitable and disastrous repercussion on the life of the nation as a whole Gov ernment s attention time and energy had therefore to be devoted in the first two or three years after attainment of independence to protective rather than to the much needed productive purposes In spite of these adverse circumstances it may be stated that the Congress Ministries both at the Centre and in the States have made considerable headway in various spheres of activity such as food agriculture medicine and public health education rural develop ment industrialisation etc Mysore has reason to be satisfied over the progress achieved in the recent past in various fields particularly in rural development (village industrialisation) Several long term irrigational projects undertaken by the State are well under way and time will testify to the vast benefit that would accrue to the people Our achievements have doubtless been short of the original expectations of the people and therefore it is rather difficult for them to have a clear perspective of the signi ficant achievements so far made

Your endeavour to bring before the public a consolidated but brief and unbiased account of the achievements of the Congress Ministries throughout the country by the publicat on of a brochure of this type therefore deserves the approbation of all persons

The 'Fourth Year of Freedom has my very best wishes

K C REDDY

PEPSU

The fourth year of freedom of India nearly coincides with the third year of the formation of Patiala and East Punjab State Union. The period of three years is too insufficient to assess the progress made by a nation Yet what has been done in Pepsu during this short period notwithstanding the strains and stresses bears a testimony to the relentless efforts of its sturdy people

The Union suffered a set back at the time of its formation when the late Sardar Patel announced with regrets that no interim popular Government could be constituted A Caretaker Government had therefore to be formed which was however replaced after about 5 months by a popular ministry This ministry too could not last long and had to be replaced by another official Caretaker Government after about ten months This Caretaker Government has now been replaced by the present representative ministry which took office on 23rd May 1951

Shortage of foodgrains was one of the chief problems that faced the country ever since the dawn of freedom and Pepsu played its part in relieving the scarcity of food in some of the deficit areas During the three years of its existence the Union has contributed about four lakh tons of surplus foodgrains to the country and with the full implementation of the three year scheme for Grow More Food it is hoped to make available another one lakh tons of food grains annually

In the industrial field too the the State has made rapid progress A new Cotton Textile Mills with a productive capacity of over 11 6 million yards of cloth annually has been started recently The Bhupindra Cement Works at Surajpur has also increased its daily output from 300 tons to 600 tons With a sound planning of industrial development it is hoped to bring Pepsu on the industrial map of India

The problem of rehabilitating the displaced persons too has been successfully tackled with the help of the Government of

India A beginning in this respect has al eady been made in some of the covenanting States especially in Patiala but the spade work was done only after the formation of the Union 306 313 standard acres of land were allotted semi permanently to 51 788 allottees out of a total area of 431 466 standard acres left by the Muslim evacuees Two new townships one at Rajpura with 2 400 houses and the other at Tripuri near Patiala with 1 100 houses were built for accommodating about 15 000 and 7 000 Bahawalpuris respective ly at an approximate cost of rupees one crore loaned by the Gov ernment of India

Spade work has been done under a three year plan for the uplift of backward classes The scheme envisages an expenditure of Rs 15 lakhs and during the last year scholarship totalling Rs 317,868 were granted to 11 074 students

Land reforms of very far reaching consequences were introduc ed under the Abolit on of Biswedari Ordinance promulgated in 1949 under which the tenant becomes owner of three fourths or more of the land cultivated by him (in proportion to his share in the pro- duce) with any compensation whatever with the option to purchase the share of the landlord at 100 times the land revenue of that portion

Law and order which showed some deterioration following the partition of the country and mass migration of population is now improving and the crime is now on the decrease

The humble beginning made in the all round development of the State augurs well for the future and with conditions remain ing favourable it is hoped that the State would make enviable progress and contribute its mite to the country s well being

RAGHUBIR SINGH

THE PARLIAMENTARY BOARD AND THE CENTRAL ELECTION COMMITTEE

In accordance with Article XXV (A) * of the Congress Constitution the Working Committee set up the Parliamentary Board consisting of the following members

Shri Purushottamdas Tandon
Shri Jawaharlal Nehru
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
Shri C. Rajagopalachari
Shri Jagjiwan Ram
Shri D P Misra.

In terms of Article XXI (B) (a) † of the Congress Constitution the following five members were elected by the A I C C to constitute the Central Election Committee along with the members of the Parliamentary Board

Shri C B Pant
Dr B C Roy
Shri Morarji Desai
Shri K Kamaraj Nadar
Shri S Nijalingappa

The General Secretaries of the Congress Shri Kala Venkata Rao and Shri Mohanlal Gautam act as the Secretaries of the Parliamentary Board and the Central Election Committee

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* Article XXV

(A) PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

The Working Committee shall set up a Parliamentary Board consisting of the Congress President and five other members with the Congress President as its Chairman for the purpose of regulating and co-ordinating parliamentary activities of the Congress Legislature Parties and shall frame rules in that behalf

† Article XXV

(B) ELECTION COMMITTEES

(a) A Central Election Committee shall be set up consisting of members of the Parliamentary Board and five other members elected by the A I C C for the purpose of (i) conducting election campaigns and (ii) making the final selection of candidates for the State and Central Legislatures



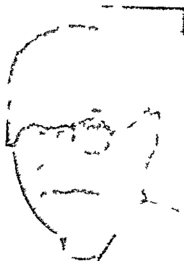
Shri Purushottamdas Tandon



Shri Jawaharlal Nehru



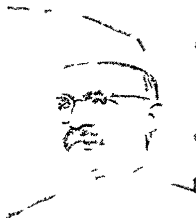
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Sh Kala Venkata Rao



Sl Mol anl l G t m

FOREWORD

On 15th August every year the All India Congress Committee Office brings out a publication briefly surveying the activities of the Central and State Governments during the period since independence with special emphasis on the happenings during the year that has just elapsed In the following pages an attempt has been made to place before the public a factual and brief record of how the Governments have endeavoured to make the nation strong and safe to meet the present needs of the people and to lay in the face of heavy stress and strain the foundations for the future progress of the country The publication will I hope help the general public gauge the immensity of the problems that faced India during her infant existence and with what measure of devotion the Governments manned by Congressmen have tackled them

New Delhi

Aug 15 1951

MOHANLAL GAUTAM

General Secretary

awarded to the Unit Mention may here be made of the excellent service Col Unni Nair who died in action did for the United Nations as Liaison Officer in Korea

During the year India provided a meeting place for the various nations of the world on the common ground of their cooperative effort to harness the forces of nature to serve man In January this year the Indian International Engineering Exhibition was inaugurated at New Delhi Concurrently were held at New Delhi a Sectional Meeting of the World Power Conference and Plenary Sessions of International Commission on Large Dams and the International Commission on Irrigation and Canals The Engineering Exhibition was the first of its kind held in the East In it 21 countries 38 research and other organisations of India and 34 industrial and commercial concerns participated And in the Conferences 38 countries and the U N E S C O and the E C A F E participated The convening of these conferences at the same place and time and particularly at the time of the Exhibition saved so much in time and money and provided an opportunity to make a balanced synthesis of all branches of specialised engineering working for common objective The Exhibition coming as it did at a time when India has embarked on a number of river valley projects made it easier for the common man to visualise for himself the shape of things to come by providing demonstration in simple and understandable form of the many highly complicated engineering techniques of the various aspects of river valley developments

A sign post of India s efforts in the cause of Asian goodwill was the holding at New Delhi in March this year of the First Asiad The Asiad from its start on March 4 to its finish on March 11 provided the most impressive sporting spectacle India has ever witnessed Eleven Asian countries participated The meet was in the words of Shri C Rajagopalachari a great reunion of the awakened people of Asia in warm friendship It discovered us to one another in a big and colourful event of peace Pakistan s absence was however a regrettable factor India has made during the year another positive and significant contribution towards the promotion of peace in Asia by helping her neighbour Nepal in maintaining law and order and in setting up a democratic form of Government in that country This noble and disinterested role has raised India s status in the eyes of the newly awakened nations of the East

As for India s relations with Pakistan they are full of difficulty During the past four years India has repeatedly endeavoured to find solutions of the many issues on which India and Pakistan differ But far from helping India in arriving at peaceful solution especially during recent months followed its recalci... has thus magnified the dimensions of the problems

Kashmir comes uppermost in the mind of every Indian The issue to-day threatens with explosive possibil ties The problem would not have reached its complex phase if when India approached the U N O this august body had tried to remember th aggressor when suggesting solutions of the problems No purpose will be served by our delving into the past It must however be stated that India has been thoroughly disappointed by the way the U N O has made this simple question into an intricate one and progressively retreated from justice

Subsequent to the failure of Sir Owen Dixon s mission efforts were made at various quarters to find out a solution of th s problem The suggestions made by the Commonwealth Prime Min sters at their informal meet ngs in London in January 1951 were (i) Stat oning in Kashmir Commonwealth forces other than of India and Pakistan before and during the plebiscite to maintain law and order (ii) joint control of the State by Ind a and Pakistan and (iii) vesting supreme authority in the pleb scite administrator India whose main responsibil ty towards Kashmir is her defence rejected these proposals because acceptance of them would not only give Pakistan whom the em nent jurist S r Owen Dixon had declared aggressor legal foothold in the free area of the State but also make the State another cockpit l ke Korea where fore gn troops would bring only destruct on

In February th s year Britain and the U.S.A put forward a proposal before the Security Council for a solution of the Kashm r dispute Ind a rejected the proposal On March 21 the two countries subm tted to the Security Council a revised version of the r joint resolution Though the revised vers on deleted the provision in the previous draft that the new United Nations Representative should be guided by the principles of demilitarisation put forward by Sir Owen Dixon and the prov s on that the United Nations Representat ve be authorised to cons der (i) the Report of S r Owen Dixon (ii) the possibil ty that force m ght be provided from member States of the United Nations or raised locally and (iii) the possibil ty that boundaries of areas contiguous to the frontiers of Ind a and Pakistan m ght be adjusted it nstructed the Un ted Nations Representat ve to effect the dem l t ri ation of the St te on the basis of the U N C I P resolutions of August 13 1948 and January 5 1949 The rev sed version also called upon the parties in the event of the r discu sions w th the United Nat ons Representative fail ng to accept arb tration upon all outstanding points of d fference nd stated that such arbitration would be carried out by an arbitrator or a p nel of arbitrators to be appointed by the Internat onal Court of Just ce after con ultat on with the parties India rejected th s resolut on because she could ne ther agree to leave Kashm r unprotected and ungoverned nor allow any outs de authority civil or m l tary to take charge of the State Ind a also emphatically rejected the principle of arb tration.

Dr Frank Graham the U N Representative who has succeeded Sir Owen Dixon arrived in this sub-continent in June He has already met representatives of India Pakistan and Kashmir and has visited Kashmir more than once He is now busy finding out a way to assist the Governments of the two great nations in their responsibility and opportunity for creative cooperation in settling this dispute

Inside the State of Jammu and Kashmir events have progressed. The happenings of the last three and a half years and the strange decisions taken from time to time by the U N Security Council have created uncertainty in the minds of the people of Kashmir Therefore in pursuance of a decision taken when the State was attacked by the raiders Kashmir is now taking steps to convene a Constituent Assembly and elections would be held in September And this representative and sovereign body would decide the future status of the State

Pakistan has also been throwing challenges and threats to India both from platforms and through the Press Pakistan talks about a holy war on Kashmir and raises war cries Even air raid precautions are being practised in various cities in Pakistan India did not sit back silently Troops were moved to the border areas so that the country could be ready to meet any danger to her security And this step taken by India has mitigated the possibility of an attack on her and thus enabled the country to maintain and preserve peace Pakistan suddenly raised the issue before the United Nations and accused India of aggressive intentions Pakistan also wrote to India and India replied ruling out war as a means of settling disputes and reiterating her policy of peace which she has been steadfastly following

In his letter Mr Liaquat Ali Khan extended a conditional invitation to Shri Jawaharlal Nehru to visit Karachi Shri Nehru in return extended to Mr Liaquat an unconditional invitation to New Delhi Mr Liaquat refused the invitation but repeated his earlier cordial invitation to Mr Nehru Shri Nehru replied reiterating India s anxiety to solve the dispute without resort to war If both the countries agree on this point the two Prime Ministers may find some common ground to meet each other and bring relief to the present tension and lay the foundations of lasting peaceful relations between the two countries

One of the most important problems facing the Indian Republic to-day is the existence of Foreign Possessions in India Geographically and culturally part of India these footholds of Foreign Powers continue to remain an unsolved issue before the nation When Chandernagore decided to merge with India we had hoped that the other pockets would follow the example But necessary cooperation has not been forthcoming from the Powers and their Representatives in these Possessions to evolve an early solution of this problem India s policy in this regard was made perfectly clear when Prime Minister Nehru told Parliament in

March this year India cannot tolerate any footholds of Foreign Powers in this country

Ind a is also concerned about the conditions of our countrymen abroad Their life has become brighter in most of the countries since India became free But in Ceylon and South Africa it was otherwise However Ceylon has recently shown some appreciation of the situation and though Ind ans find it difficult to fulfil the conditions to get them selves registered within the stipulated period it is hoped that these obstacles will melt away in course of time But South Africa persists in her efforts to humiliate Indians The Group Areas Bill and the People s Representation Bill are devised only to make it increasingly d fficult fo Ind ans to continue to live there World public opinion that is today trying to establish the fact that all men are created equal will not long allow any country to suppress a section of the people as South Africa does to-day

Internally the year was one of numerous stupendous problems Food has been India s problem of the year Nature has been cruel to us during the year Calamities followed one after th other Earth quakes floods draughts and locusts aggravated the adverse food position of the country Even the best ind genous efforts to grow more food by intensive cultivation reclamation of wastelands grants and subs d es for agriculturists free supply of improved seed and manure and a host of such steps could not brighten the situation Imports from other coun tr es were not forthcoming because of procedural and shipp ng d ffi culties Yet India tapped all sources of foreign import. Many coun tries came to our help at the time we needed it and we should express our gratitude to them The problem of food has not yet been solved The ten year programme for land transformation now under implemen tation and the pointed attention that Agriculture would get when m plementing the Planning Commission s recommendations (which stress particularly on careful and sustained appl c tion of relat vely long term measures) would it is hoped ease the situation soon and solve this all important problem on a more or less permanent bas s

On the economic sector the year under review was not a very bright one When normalcy was returning India s problems got very much magn fied by the natural calamities that visited many parts of the country and by the international s tuat on Those countries wh ch sup ply Ind a raw materials and machinery necessary for Ind a s industri l product on ha e been caught in stockp ling and rearmament. To fight this situation Ind a relaxed her import control and this has considerably improved the pos t on There have been new priv te nvestments from external sources wh h also have increased India s industrial p oduct on and product on capacity

India s foreign trade registered spectacular rise during the yea

1950-51 the total value of the country's exports and imports for the year amounting to Rs 1166 34 crores (exports Rs 600 88 crores imports Rs 565 46)—an increase of Rs 120 63 crores over the previous years In this rise in exports devaluation has been a favourable factor

In industry India is progressively giving effect to the Congress policy that the basic industries should be owned or controlled by the State A large field is however left for private enterprise Thus India's economy has a private and a public sector India has shown considerable progress in the development of scientific research and in the application of science to industry Top priority has been given to river valley projects which enable the country to fight on a double front of food and electricity supply

Another problem that has raised its head again during the year is the refugee problem A solution of this problem was nearer during the year than during the previous three years as a result of the agreement arrived at by the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan in April 1950 It seemed that the two countries had resolved the crisis and vast numbers of refugees in both the countries went back to their original homes The improved situation resulted in an encouraging outflow of refugees from India because it was on the other side that the condition was worse before the Agreement But this relief was to be short lived Recently such conditions have been created in East Pakistan that it has now become extremely difficult for the minorities to continue to stay there Since partition those minorities who are in or went back to Pakistan have been living under peculiarly difficult conditions And now the activities of the Pakistan Government more especially Pakistan's talk of jehad on Kashmir and preparation for war have instilled into the minds of the minorities fear and apprehension about their future For about two months now the flow of non Muslim migrants from East Pakistan to West Bengal has increased and is creating a grave problem

During the year much work has been done by way of laying down the foundations for future progress The National Planning Commission which was set up by the Cabinet in March 1950 carried on its work and recently submitted its Draft Five Year Plan for the country The report will be placed before Parliament during its present sitting for its consideration The Plan is based on a careful assessment of the resources available for development and has been evolved in consultation with the Central and State Governments as well as with representatives of Industries and Labour and of leading organisations engaged in different fields The recommendations contained in the Plan are tentative and the Commission hopes to finalise them after Parliament has expressed its views in regard to the Plan

The Plan appears as Chapter XV in this Publication.

Early this year the census enumeration was completed The census covered all part A B and C States and Part D territories of India and also Sikkim (which was included in all former censuses) But census was not taken in Jammu and Kashmir owing to the special conditions prevailing there and in Part B Tribal Areas of Assam (which had not been included in any former censuses) All persons who were al ve at sunrise on March 1 1951 and were present within the territories specif ed above (including territorial waters) have been included in the count with the exception of non Indian nationals in foreign diplomatic services in India and non Indians on non Indian warships lying in Indian ports The immensity of the labour involved in making the census enumeration a success will be gauged by the fact that the census operation covered an area of 1 138 814 square miles and a population of 356 891 624

To facilitate the holding of an early g neral elect on an Election Commission has been set up under Article 324 of the Const tution Its main functions are to superintend direct and control the preparation of the electoral rolls for and the conduct of all elections to Parl ament and to the Legislature of every State and of elections to the offices of the President and Vice President held under the Constitution including the appointment of election tribunals for the decision of doubts and disputes aris ng out of or in connection with elections to Parliament and to the Legislatures of States The Commis ion has progressed with its work and it is expected that the general elections will be held in October next in Himachal Pradesh and in the mounta nous reg ons of the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and in January next year in all the other places

In May this year the Constitution (First Amendment) B ll 1951 was adopted The more important clauses of the B ll were the amendment to Article 15 (3) the amending of Article 19 and the insertion of the new Articles 31 A and 31 B These amendments have ensured greater safeguards for the backward classes fac l tated Government to see advocacy of violence and armed insurrection does not go unpunished and enabled the States to go ahead with the abolition of landlo d sm Great controvers es arose over the competence of the exist ng Parliament to amend the Constitution But Article 379 lays down that this Provisional Parliament shall exerc se all the powers and perform all the duties conferred by the prov ons of this Const tution on Parl ament The Press was very apprehens ve about the amendment to Art cle 19 (2) But experience during the past t vo-and a half months has allayed th s apprehension

If the respons bility one hold s an nd cat on to one s merit Ind ans

C nsus fi ures ppea s par t ly as Appendix III

have more than established their merit in the international circles Many of our countrymen have been elected to and are holding responsible positions in the U N O its affiliated bodies and other international organisations India s Health Minister Rajkumari Amrit Kaur presided last year over the deliberations of the World Health Assembly Finance Minister Shri Chintaman Deshmukh is the Governor of the International Monetary Fund Labour Minister Shri Jagjiwan Ram was the Chairman of the last Conference of the International Labour Organisation Shri A Ramaswamy Mudaliar has been elected this year as a Vice President of the U N E S C O He is also a member of the International Civil Service Board This Board lays down particulars regarding recruitment to the United Nations Services Shri Mirza Ismail is now the U N Resident Technical Assistant Representative in Indonesia Shri S Lal is the Assistant Secretary General in the United Nations Secretariat Shri R Rao is the Assistant Director General of the International Labour Organisation at Geneva and Dr P S Lokanathan is the Executive Secretary E C A F E Bangkok

During the year there were some ministerial changes In the Central Cabinet Shri C Rajagopalachar Minister without Portfolio became the Home Minister Shri Mahabir Tyagi was appointed Minister of State for Finance Shri Satish Chandra and Prof S N Misra were appointed Parliamentary Secretaries to the Prime Minister Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai relinquished his portfolio (Communications) on August 2 19 1 which is now being held by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur The Punjab (I) ministry resigned on June 16 19 1 and the President of India assumed all the executive functions of the State on June 20 1951 The Ministry in Rajasthan headed by Pandit Hiralal Shastri resigned on January 5 1951 and a new Ministry was constituted on April 26 1951 In Pepsu the official Caretaker Ministry resigned on May 22 1951 and on the following day a representative Ministry was sworn in

India has during the year lost a few of her tallest citizens Inevitably our first thoughts go to that great countryman of ours who at the moment of the greatest threat to India s integrity stood between the country and its balkanisation To assess what he has done for the country one has just to imagine what India would have been to-day had he not used his iron hand in consolidating and unifying the country Truly in the demise of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel India suffered the greatest loss since the assassination of the Father of the Nation In the death of Shri Aurobindo Ghosh India lost one of her greatest thinkers Another great Indian who left us and whose name generations to come will remember with gratitude and affection was Shri A V Thakkar His services to the backward classes have been ennobling and inspirin

Appendix IV gives a fairly comprehensive list of Indians holding responsible positions in International Organisations



F t A ı n Game N w Delh (M ch 19 1)
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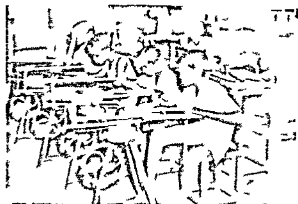
F t A a G (19 1) N w D lh
W t P l M t h n p



P j bl D y P (1951) N th C nt l
S c t t n N v D lh



Rep bl D y Pro on (1951) Ja salm R s l (Camel C rp) near Pa l am nt Hou e New Delhi



Cr ft Ed t on n Mad as St t Wh l ad ng n school boy t ught few seful c aft du ng le su t m



Adult Education in Madras State One f the Centres t wo k

CHAPTER II

GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

During the year under review the economic situation in the country and not improve much though there have been splendid recoveries in certain sectors As the economy had begun to absorb the shocks of partition some unforeseen developments in the international field and natural calamities in various parts of the country raised fresh and stupendous problems for the nation to face In estimating our achievements therefore the correct approach would be to see how far we have succeeded in fighting the crisis and not how far we have raised the living standards of our people

Food has been the country s problem of the year Natural calamities like flood drought and quake caused havoc in certain parts of the country and led to widespread destruction of crops Their effects on the country s overall food position was disastrous Famine was at our doors Starvation stared us in the face The outlook was extremely gloomy and almost hopeless This was a challenge to the Government and the people of the country which the Congress Governments at the Centre and in the States promptly accepted They were determined not to allow 1943 to be repeated The problem was to be tackled on a war basis

Scarcity of foodgrains assumed serious proportions in certain States like Bihar Madras and West Bengal Natural calamities had reduced the internal availability of food by about 6 million tons The stocks held by the States on January 1 1951 were about 900 000 tons less than what they were on January 1 1950 There were frequent breakdown of rationing and distribution of foodgrains The failure of the Kharif crop further worsened the situation

The immediate solution of the problem was to tap all possible sources for imports Fortunately most of the countries having an exportable surplus of foodgrains realised the seriousness of our problem and decided to help us fight the crisis Burma Australia Canada the U K the U S A Pakistan Russia and China—all these countries had extended to India their willing sympathy and all assistance they possibly could Special reference should be made to the American loan of two million tons of foodgrains for India to tide over the impending crisis Besides food America had also helped us by placing 13 moth

ball ships at our disposal at a time when providing shipping space was also an equally difficult problem. The newly born People's Republic of China also promptly supplied us with the foodgrains she could spare. Thus in our days of difficulty the heart of the world had been opened out to us thanks to our foreign policy of peace and neutrality.

Apart from the all out effort to secure imports Government had also to see that the available foodgrains were not concentrated in some areas and that the scarcity was evenly distributed throughout the country. Surplus States were asked to rush foodgrains to the deficit areas and the work was done admirably.

The various Governments also intensified their procurement campaign. They made it clear that to hinder procurement was to invite famine and starvation and the best possible efforts were made to procure foodgrains. They also appealed to the people to miss a meal a week, to fall increasingly on non cereal diets and to reduce wastes of all sorts. To meet the food situation Government had also to cut down rations in the early months of 1951; the cut was eventually restored.

The food situation has now improved considerably, though it continues to be difficult. Thus the Congress Governments have stood up to the challenge that Dame Nature had thrown upon us this year by turning all their energies and the resources of governmental machinery in meeting the crisis. We have won the battle for food though self sufficiency has yet to be attained.

The economic situation on other fronts also was not encouraging, difficulties being created mostly by certain external factors. The conflict in Korea brought a sudden boom in world markets thus violently upsetting the slow return to normal conditions in the post war world. The situation was further aggravated by the decision of some western countries with which we carry on the major portion of our foreign trade to rearm and stockpile raw materials to meet any unforeseeable emergency.

The effect of this has been most strongly felt in the sphere of prices. Already devaluation had generated an upward pressure on prices and it did not prove possible to check it effectively, the price index rising to 396 by June 1950. The outbreak of the Korean war followed by rearmament and stockpiling gave a further impetus to the rise in prices. The pressure this time was mostly due to certain external factors beyond the control of any particular Government. By September the index number stood at 41 . Since then it was more or less steady up to January. But since January again a fresh inflationary spiral was let loose and prices rose steeply from month to month until the price index reached the peak level of 462 in April 1951. From April prices have been more or less steady.

This increase in prices \ as not peculiar to India alone but reflect ed to a \ery great extent the up\ ard mo\ement in prices in countries which supply our imports

Also the rate of increase in prices in India did not exceed that of the economically strong countries of the \ orld ii the U K and the U.S A. Th s check to the increase in prices has been made possible due to the many steps taken by the Go ernment to hold prices Soon after the outbreak of the Korean \ ar the Government at the Centre passed the Essential Supplies (Temporary Po\ ers) Amendment \ct prescrib-ing drastic penalties for hoard ng foodgrains The Centre assumed powers to make la s for a period of one year in respect of two subjects in the States lists iiz Trade & Commerce and Product on Supply & D stribution of Good A Prices Ad isory Board con isting of re presentat \es of \arious interes s had been formed to advise the Gov ernment on price policy Arrangements \ ere made to keep down the prices of raw cotton by a\o ding competiti\e purchases

The most important step to\ ards reduction of prices was taken recently by the remo\al of restrictions on certain \ital imports Not only \ ill t help to bring the mo t needed consumer goods and thus mitigate the severe scarcity of \ tal goods inside the country but it may also help us to get certa n esssent l ra\ materials and thu enable us to keep our m lls go ng The sum total of its effect it is expected \ ll be to bring do n or at least check the rise n prices The consumer now may \ery \ ell expect \ hat Shri \Iaht b called more rel ef than he has had in the past pro\ided of course there is no further sudden deterioration n the international situat on

Industri l production in the fo rth year of freedom had been encouraging except ng some early set back n the major industries i Jute and Cotton Industries showing an appreci ble rise in product on have been steel sulphur c acid and some other b sic chemicals b cycles some non ferrous metals cement ceram cs glass refr ctories diesel eng nes se\ ng machines ind st al and po er alcohol and \ naspati Coal product on has been spectacula Wh t is more s gn f cant is the fact that our industrial capac ty has been stead ly gro\ ng so much so that n many nstances our capacity is in a pos t on to cater in an in creasing measure to the demands of export markets after satisfying domestic needs \\e ha e at p esent capac ty to produce 3 m llion tons of cement 60 000 tons of ce am cs ? 8 000 electric fan 3 m ll on electric lamps 3 5 m ll on hurricane l nterns 1 0 000 b cycles 154 000 tons of glass-\ are ,/0 000 tons of soap 6 mill on sets of cycle tyres and tubes and 300 000 motor car batteries \\e h d n the past three years expanded our industrial structure by the addition of new mport ed cap tal goods wo th nearly Rs 3 000 million by way of replacement and renewals expans on of ex st ng ndustries and starting of new ones

Thus the industrial structure of India despite the inactivity of the capital market during the last two or three years has been not static but dynamic. It is this dynamism that has brought about this increased production and this increased capacity.

The most important factor impeding a steady increase in industrial production recently has been the world shortage of raw materials. International stockpiling added to rearmament requirements had made the position extremely difficult. The Government of India recently took a number of steps to secure vital raw materials and has shown an increasing awareness of the gravity of the situation. India's case for increased allocation of raw materials in respect of the commodities the country is badly in need of is being pressed forward by our representatives in the International Materials Conference. The supply of sulphur to India has already been raised and increased allocations in respect of such commodities as copper, zinc, tin and aluminium are shortly expected. Liberalisation of imports also may to a certain extent help fight the scarcity of raw materials.

In trade the country has definitely turned the corner. The overall balance of payments position has been favourable to India ever since the last quarter of 1949 except for a short period during the second quarter of 1950 when there was a small deficit. The extent of the improvement in our payments position would be evident from the fact that instead of drawing from our sterling balances under the Sterling Agreement we are now adding to them. There has been a sharp rise in the volume of exports due primarily to the international commodity boom and partly to our increased export drive. Our monthly exports have attained unprecedented heights touching the record figure of nearly Rs 70 crores in the month of March 1951.

These encouraging developments have now enabled the Government to throw open the gates of India for the import of essential goods from the rest of the world. This may reduce the volume of surplus in our balance of payments or even turn it into a deficit, but that does not much affect the improvement in our trade position in any real sense. For we require goods and not money.

Any discussion on foreign trade in the outgoing year would remain incomplete without a reference to the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement. The Pak rupee rate which was responsible for the deadlock in the trade between the two countries was no longer unacceptable and the Government conscious of the realities of the situation recognised the Pak rupee. No other country was better situated to meet our raw material needs than Pakistan. The Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement helped India to a very great extent in overcoming her shortage of raw jute. India was also able to secure a considerable quantity of foodgrains as well as raw cotton from Pakistan. But more than these tangible gains

the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement by ensuring freer trade between the two neighbouring countries has helped a lot in bringing back confidence in the business circles of both the countries

Financially the budgetary outlook of the Governments at the Centre and in the States did not change much The primary aim of budgeting continued to be to present a balanced budget in order to fight inflationary trends so far as it was possible within the limitations set by the supreme needs of keeping the vital developmental projects going on the one hand and of limiting taxation on the common man on the other The Central Government this year introduced a new and admirable budgetary practice *viz* to finance capital projects from the revenue account The importance of this at a time when the country s economic problem hovers round the problem of capital formation could hardly be exaggerated If the volume of new capital flowing through normal channels fails to meet the needs of our development programmes the State as the guardian of our collective interests has to see that there is sufficient capital for them And the surest way of doing that is to set apart a portion of the total revenue receipts for financing capital projects

In the States the Congress Governments facing the havoc caused by natural calamities were in a very unenviable position Yet almost all of them have refrained from imposing further burdens on the people and instead of augmenting revenues by additional taxation have cut down some items of expenditure to meet more essential requirements Some of them have even been forced to present deficit budgets and some have drawn considerably from their Post War Reconstruction Funds The essential development programmes have not suffered however

Industrial relations in the outgoing year continued to improve the average daily numbers of workers employed being more than they were last year The Socialist sponsored Bombay Textile Strike however was a serious event though the fact that it was ultimately given up unconditionally proves that the labour force in this country is refusing to become tools in the hands of political adventurists and is increasingly realising the great responsibility that independence has brought upon it There is every reason to believe now that given a reasonable attitude from the employers industrial conflicts in this country are going to be minimised further and the relationship between employers and workers will be more amicable and hence more conducive to industrial development

For the first time since the recess on in 1946 the capital market has now shown some signs of revival though the developments in the international situation are sometimes acting as deterrents The equity markets have been steadier The Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement the

high production figures of steel by the Tatas, increased dividend declarations by a few leading textile concerns, decontrol of jute prices and the Central Budget for 1951-52 have all combined brought about a certain degree of bullish trend in the markets. Yet capital formation continues to be awfully insufficient for our requirements.

Though there has been no important investment of foreign capital this year and the prospects of direct investment of private foreign capital have not become any brighter, some of the western countries have shown an increasing awareness of the needs of the under-developed areas. America's programme of aiding the development of these areas generally known as Point Four is now getting into its stride and some help may be expected before long.

In this connection it is necessary to mention one of the important events of the year—important for the world at large and perhaps a land mark in its economic history. This is the formulation of the Colombo Plan for the development of South East Asia. Originated from the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers' Conference held at Colombo in January 1950, the idea was given a concrete shape at Sydney in May last year. The London meetings in October 1950 finalised the plan consisting of development programmes of India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya and British Borneo. The total cost has been estimated at £1,868 million of which 32 p.c. will be spent on Agriculture, 34 p.c. on Transport and Communications, 6 p.c. on fuel and power, 10 p.c. on industry and mining and 18 p.c. under the head Social Capital. In 1956-7 the plan is likely to bring 13 million acres each under cultivation and irrigation, an additional 6 million tons of foodgrains and generate 1.1 million killowatts of extra electrical energy.

About three-fourths of the estimated cost of the Colombo Plan will be spent in the Indian Plan. The Draft Five Year Plan released by the Planning Commission in early July appears elsewhere as a separate chapter. The work of the Planning Commission has not yet resulted in any material benefits for the people. In fact it could not so soon be expected to. But it has laid the blueprint for the growth of a Welfare State in this country—wherein, as the Nasik Congress defined it, there is economic democracy, a national minimum standard in respect of the essentials of physical and social well-being, a rising standard of living, full employment, elimination of exploitation and progressive narrowing down of disparities in income and wealth so that there may be equality of opportunity to all for self-development and growth of personality.

No discussion of the economic events in the fourth year of freedom would be complete without a reference to the magnificent work done by some of the governmental agencies as revealed by their reports. First and foremost is the population census, the first for the whole of

the second biggest country in the world The Reserve Bank of India s census of foreign assets and liabilities has filled in a gap in the available statistical d ta The Committee on Indian Company Act has almost finished its work and will submit its final report shortly Last but not the least is the Report of the National Income Committee This has removed a glaring defect in our economic knowledge making it easier for us to formulate and assess our policies

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CHAPTER III

BUDGETS

Indias revised budget for 1950-51 revealed a surplus of Rs 7 93 crores the revenue being Rs 387 21 crores and the expenditure Rs 379 28 crores *against an estimated surplus of Rs 71 lakhs revenue* of Rs 338 59 crores and expenditure of Rs 337 88 crores On the revenue side the increase of Rs 48 62 crores was accounted for largely by Customs (Rs 8 47 crores) Railways (Rs 39 lakhs) and Income tax On the expenditure side the increase of Rs 41 4 crores was accounted for by Defence Services (Rs 11 45 crores) and Civil Estimates (Rs 9 95 crores)

The budget for 1951 52 estimated at the existing level of taxation a revenue of Rs 369 89 crores and an expenditure of Rs 375 43 crores The *main sources of revenue are Customs* (Rs 150 04 *crores*) Taxe on Incomes other than Corporation Tax (Rs 85 04 crores) Union Excise Duties (Rs 84 78 crores) and Corporation Tax (Rs 32 73 crores) The main items of expenditure are Defence Services (Rs 180 02 crores) Civil Administration (Rs 56 02 crores) Debt Services (Rs 37 32 crores) and Subsidy on Foodgrains (Rs 25 3 crores)

To convert this deficit budget into a surplus one so as to leave an adequate balance at the end of the budget year new taxations estimated to yield a revenue of Rs 31 15 crores have been imposed The new taxations are increases in corporation tax income tax and super tax some items of import tariff surcharge of ales beer and spirits import duties on mineral oils except kerosene and motor spirits excise duty on various types of tobacco and introduction of sales tax in Delhi Postal charges and Railway fares too were increased slightly

The budget was not received by the country in a manner that it deserves solely because of the additional taxations introduced How did these new taxations find their place this year when the revenue is Rs 22 39 crores more than the previous years? How has the budgeted revenue expenditure gone up from last years Rs 337 68 crores to Rs 375 43 crores?

This increase in the revenue expenditure which has caused new taxations is mainly due to the fact that certain items from the capital expenditure are now put under revenue expenditure The change has not in any way affected the position of the economic life of the country it only enables the Government to rely for the additional burden of the year more on the tax payer than on the money lender And it should be mentioned here that the Government has already taken a credit of

Rs 140 crores by borrowing This new burden has been spread as widely and as equitably as possible

The 1951 52 budget calls upon every Indian to cut short his expenses so that the savings thus effected which we pay to the Government in the form of taxations may help India go ahead with her plans and programmes so as to lay a sound foundation for the country's economic development Viewed against this background and the unsatisfactory economic conditions prevailing in the country during 1950 51 caused by rise in price level severe natural calamities and the outbreak of hostilities in Korea the additional taxations which are no doubt a hard pinch on the common man should make him feel proud of the sacrifice he is called upon to do for the future of his children and children's children

Added to the difficult conditions created by national and international situations the States had to face their own peculiar problems Earthquake failure of seasonal rains menace of locusts and such other grave natural calamities made it impossible for some of the States to present balanced budgets But the relieving feature of the budgets surplus or deficit is that in no case was there any sizable cut in expenditure on nation building activities

Assam the undeveloped and poor State had her problems magnified by the earthquake and floods that visited the State during the year The revised estimate for 1950 51 showed a revenue receipt of Rs 9 8[illegible] crores and a revenue expenditure of Rs 9 94 crores resulting in a deficit of Rs [illegible]8 lakhs while the deficit according to the original budget (receipt—Rs 9 0[illegible] crores and expenditure—Rs 9 89 crores) and the subsequently sanctioned expenditure of Rs 30 lakhs was Rs 1 17 crores It is gratifying to note that this reduction in deficit was made possible in spite of the State's natural calamities and in addition to the Government's having spent more than the estimated amount on constructive activities like education medical public health cooperation relief cottage industries sericulture and weaving

Assam's budgeted revenue receipt for 1951 52 is Rs 9 6[illegible] crores and expenditure is Rs 10 60 crores leaving a budgeted deficit of Rs 98 lakhs The total revenue receipts and expenditure differ adversely on the previous year's revised figures by Rs 24 lakhs and Rs 66 lakhs respectively Increased expenditure was estimated under heads like general administration education medical public health cooperation rural development and cottage industries Some expenditure was caused by the earthquake and some by the development schemes for autonomous districts financed by the Centre Assam would it is expected get from the Centre Rs 7[illegible] lakhs as its share of income tax and Rs 40 lakhs as the Government of India's contribution to repairs and reconstruction necessitated by the earthquake Then the threatened

deficit of Rs 98 lakhs would as assured by the Finance Minister Motiram Bora be reduced to about Rs 50 lakhs

Bihar s revised budget for 19 0-51 showed an improvement in revenue of Rs 3 73 crores from Rs 23 90 crores to Rs 27 63 crores Expenditure increased from Rs 25 27 crores to Rs 27 08 crores The revenue surplus was thus Rs 55 lakhs But capital expenditure to the extent of Rs 3 63 crores was met out of revenue account thus involving a decrease in the ord nary balance by Rs 3 08 crores The budget estimates for 1951 52 placed the revenue at Rs 24 97 crores Expenditure on revenue account had been estimated at Rs 31 13 crores Out of this Rs 5 00 crores would have to go to meet the situation created by food shortage and Rs 3 81 crores to the Grow More Food campaign Expenditure on police and home guards was estimated at Rs 3 98 crores and on education Rs 3 29 crores Further capital expenditure of Rs 5 33 crores was to be met from the revenue account resulting in a defic t of Rs 11 49 crores The Finance Minister A N Sinha had decided to draw Rs 11 crores from the Post War Reconstruc t on Fund hich stood at Rs 14 5 crores

Bombay s rev sed budget for 1950 51 revealed a revenue receipt of Rs 65 01 crores and revenue expenditure of Rs 6 67 crores against the orig nal estimates of Rs 61 39 crores and Rs 61 37 crore resulting in a deficit of Rs 2 lakhs against the originally est mated nom nal surplus of Rs 1 98 l khs On the capital expenditure s de an outlay of R 10 crores was provided exclusive of the hous ng programme for d splaced persons which was financed by a loan from the Centre The re enue rece pts for 1951 52 were estimated at Rs 60 64 crores and the expenditure at Rs 60 60 crores leaving a nom nal surplus of Rs 4 5 lakhs The Finance Minister V L Meht should be congratulated o h s determ ned efforts to reduce the Government s expenditure so as to present a surplus budget however nominal without touching the level of taxation and without lowering the per capita de elopment expend ture of the State which is the h ghest n India at Rs 17 13 6

The Hyderabad budget for 1951 52 envisage l total re enue eceipts of Rs 35 18 rores and expend ture of Rs 3 36 crores thus leaving deficit of Rs 18 lakhs which the Go ernment had proposed to meet through economies in expenditure For irr gation projects hydro-electr c and electricity schemes ro d transport and such othe tems of cap tal expenditure there was a provis on of Rs 9 crores Special provisions were made to meet the expenditure on reclaim ng lands and settling ba kw ard tribe there and for establ h ng pan hay ts as step to ards local self government and leg slature

The revised est mated revenue for Jammu and K shm r for 19 0 51 was Rs 4 1472 crores and expenditure Rs 5 0028 crores nclud ng expenditure not charged to revenue The budget for 19 2 est mated

at the existing level of taxation the revenue at Rs 4 5/.6 crores nd expenditure at Rs 5 6?48 crores including an expenditure not charged to revenue of Rs 92 18 lakhs This adverse gap between income and expenditure is due mainly to the cost of development schemes and capital expenditure which exceed Rs 92 lakhs To narrow down the gap the Government proposed to enhance certain taxes and duties

The Madhya Bharat budget for 19.1 52 was a deficit budget with the estimated revenue of Rs 11 31 crores and expenditure of Rs 11 36 crores Customs land revenue excise and sales tax together account for Rs 7 crores on the revenue side On the expenditure side construction of new buildings and roads and maintenance of existing ones claimed Rs 1 crore and essential development and welfare schemes like education medical and public health claimed Rs 42 lakhs

The revised estimates for Madhya Pradesh for 19.0 51 showed a revenue of Rs 19 04 crores and an expenditure on revenue side of Rs 17 4 crores resulting in a surplus of Rs 1 50 crores against an originally budgeted surplus of Rs 1 41 crores The 19.1 52 budget estimated the revenue receipts at Rs 20 45 crores and the revenue expenditure at Rs 20 31 crores The capital budget revealed an expenditure of Rs 3 46 crores of which Rs 2 68 crores wo ld go as payment of interim compensation to proprietors and rehabilitation grant to petty proprietors under the Land Reforms Scheme

In the finances of Madras the police budget had been the disturbing factor since independence Across her borders in Hyderabad a militant clique who conspired to plunge the country into a civil war and then Communists within the State who threatened life and property had to be suppressed It is no surprise therefore that the police budget which in 1945 46 stood at Rs 3 crores had now gone up to Rs 7 crores Failure of the North Eastern monsoon for four years in succession had drained the State finances considerably during the last four years Under these stringent conditions and with no more source left for additional taxation Finance Minister Gopala Reddy had really done a good piece of work by presenting for the year a budget that bore only a nominal deficit

The revised budget for 1950 51 envisaged a revenue receipt of Rs 59 70 crores and revenue expenditure of Rs 59 07 crores against the original estimates of Rs .5 21 crores and Rs 55 .7 crores leaving a surplus of Rs 63 lakhs against the estimated deficit of Rs 36 lakhs The total capital expenditure had been revised to Rs 18 45 crores against the original estimate of Rs 15 49 crores the increase of about Rs 3 crores being mainly expended on irrigation and electricity schemes The budget for 19.1 .2 estimated the revenue income at Rs 59 (. crores and revenue expenditure at Rs 60 30 crores the deficit being Rs 67 lakhs This deficit has been caused by the anticipated

fall in receipts from income tax (Rs 51 lakhs) and general sales tax (Rs 65 lakhs) If the share of the Madras Government in income tax rose by Rs 44 lakhs as forecast by the Centre the budget deficit would be reduced to Rs 23 lakhs It should be noted here that practically the whole of the increase in expenditure of Rs 193 lakhs occurred under education

The revised estimate for Mysore State for 1950-51 anticipated a revenue income of Rs 13 5884 crores and a revenue expenditure of Rs 13 4 96 crores against the original estimates of Rs 13 3355 crores and Rs 15 5215 crores resulting in a surplus of Rs 16 58 lakhs against an originally estimated deficit of Rs 18 60 lakhs The budget for 1951 52 estimated on the present level of taxation the revenue receipt at Rs 13 8069 crores and the revenue expenditure at Rs 14 1823 crores The deficit of Rs 37 54 lakhs was proposed to be covered by fresh taxation and further economy measures Over the revised estimate for 1950 51 on the revenue income side the figure under forest showed an increase of Rs 61 07 lakhs and on the expenditure side Civil Works (Rs 40 50 lakhs) Education (Rs 36 7 lakhs) Public Health (Rs 18 95 lakhs) Medical (Rs 15 88 lakhs) showed increases

Orissa s revised estimate for 1950-51 placed the revenue at Rs 11 32 crores and expenditure at Rs 13 26 crores against the original estimates of Rs 10 66 crores and Rs 11 49 crores resulting in a deficit of Rs 194 9 lakhs against the originally estimated Rs 75 9 lakhs Thus the balance on the revenue account which stood at the low figure of Rs 9 36 lakhs in the beginning of 1950-51 would be reduced to a minus balance of Rs 191 93 lakhs Outside the revenue account the receipts were estimated at Rs 50 7395 crores and disbursements at Rs 50 4591 crores leaving a surplus of Rs 27 34 lakhs—Rs 29 lakhs more than the originally estimated surplus However the net result of both accounts in 1950 51 was a reduction of the overall balance from Rs 268 16 lakhs to Rs 101.21 lakhs

The budget for 1951 52 estimated the revenue income at Rs 10 56 crores and revenue expenditure at Rs 11 50 crores leaving a deficit of Rs 94 49 lakhs Outside the revenue receipts the budget revealed a receipt of Rs 57 0896 crores and disbursement of Rs 56 5841 crores indicating a surplus of Rs 50 55 lakhs The net deficit on both accounts for 1951 52 was thus estimated to be Rs 43 94 lakhs The overall *balance of Orissa for 1951 52 was expected to open with Rs 101 21 lakhs* and end with Rs 57 27 lakhs The precarious financial position of Orissa had made the State Government to look to its people and to the Centre for loan Yet Orissa s Finance Minister Nabakrishna Choudhary would have us remember that it is not the budget which should determine the needs of the State but it is the needs of the State which should determine the budget

Pepsu s budget for 1951 52 showed a surplus of Rs 1 66 lakhs the estimated revenue and expenditure being Rs 4 915 crores and Rs 4 898 crores respectively Estimated expenditure on measures of publi utility totalled Rs 174 68 lakhs on education Rs 67 31 lakhs and on medical Rs 39 99 lakhs

The revised estimate for the Punjab for 1950 51 envisaged a revenue receipt of Rs 16 51 crores and a revenue expenditure of Rs 16 17 crores against the original estimates of Rs 16 18 crores and Rs 16 14 crores respectively leaving a surplus of Rs 34 lakhs against the originally estimated Rs 4 lakhs The budget for 1951 5 on the existing level of taxation estimated the revenue income at Rs 16 40 crores and the revenue expenditure at Rs 16 70 crores This deficit had been converted into a nominal surplus of Rs 4 lakhs by the introduction of additional taxation (Rs 24 lakhs) and excise duty (Rs 10 lakhs) Cuts have been effected on certain heads like ordinary expenditure by Rs 79 lakhs new expenditure by Rs 125 lakhs and contingencies by Rs 7 lakhs Punjab s finances were strained severely since partition especially because of the problems arising out of rehabilitating the displaced person and maintaining order at the frontier It is creditable that Dr Gopi chand had under such circumstances presented a balanced budget and provided within that budget Rs 4 3 crores for beneficent activities

The Punjab Government also proposed to take a loan of Rs 20 crores from the Centre for financing expenditure on Bhakra Nangal Projects (Rs 13 crores) Ferozepore Canal Project (Rs 3 crores) New Capital (Rs 1 crore) Rehabilitation scheme (Rs [illegible] crores) and Grow More Food schemes (Rs 2 crores) With the addition of this amount the total loan liability of the State would amount to Rs 70 crores at the end of the year 1951 2

The Saurashtra budget (revised) for 1950 51 estimated the revenue income at Rs 8 03 crores and expenditure at Rs 7 91 crores leaving a surplus of Rs 12 01 lakhs against the originally budgeted surplus of Rs 2 89 lakhs Besides the heavy loans given as flood reliefs Rs 13 lakhs were expended under the head famine The budget for 1951 2 estimated the revenue income at Rs 8 075 crores and the revenue expenditure at Rs 8 054 crores leaving a surplus of Rs 2 14 lakhs The expenditure side showed Rs 11 91 lakhs for grow more food schemes Rs 112 lakhs for education and Rs 16 35 lakhs for gram panchayats On an aggregate 53 per cent of the revenue would go for nation building departments

The revised budget for Travancore Cochin for the year 1950 51 anticipated a revenue income of Rs 11 3 crores and a revenue expenditure of Rs 14 05 crores against the original estimates of Rs 11 00 crores and Rs 14 36 crores respectively leaving a surplus of Rs 6 85 lakhs instead of the originally budgeted deficit of Rs 36 03 lakhs The 1951 52 budget revealed a revenue income of Rs 14 87 crores and a

revenue expenditure of Rs 14 91 crores leaving a deficit of Rs 4 11 lakhs

The original estimate for 1950 51 for Uttar Pradesh placed the revenue receipt at Rs 5? 26 crores and expenditure at Rs ? ?1 crores anticipating a surplus of Rs 5 lakhs The revised estimate revealed a revenue receipt of Rs 5? 06 crores and a revenue expenditure of Rs 53 4? crores leaving a deficit of Rs 135 98 lakhs The budget for 1951 5? estimated the revenue income at Rs 61 6 crores and the revenue expenditure at Rs 61 51 crores leaving a deficit of Rs 4 93 lakhs Capital expenditure was budgeted at Rs 16 79 crores and the U P Government proposed to raise a loan of Rs 4 crores to finance capital schemes Despite the stoppage of subvention from the Centre U P proposed to carry on its nation building activities expenditure for which would be met by an increase in rates and duties which would fall largely on those who had benefited most from the present high prices Finance Minister Sampurnanand can rightly take pride at the increase of expenditure on education medical and public health which this year stood higher than ever before

The revised budget for 1950 51 estimated the revenue and expenditure of West Bengal at Rs 34 68 crores and Rs 9 67 crores against the original figures of Rs 33 90 and Rs 35 ?3 crores leaving a revised deficit of Rs 4 99 crores against an originally estimated deficit of Rs 1 3 crores This increase in deficit was due to contribution from revenues to meet unanticipated loss on the sale of wheat and wheat products and arrear loss for supply of foodstuff to Government servants at concess on rates for the year 1949 50 which was not adjusted in the accounts of that year The budget for 1951 5? at the existing level of taxation anticipated a revenue receipt of Rs 34 05 crores and a revenue expenditure of Rs ?8 81 crores leaving a deficit of Rs 4 76 crore Finance Minister N R Sarkar proposed to enhance the motor vehicle taxation which would yield a revenue of about Rs 1 50 crores and thus reduce the deficit to about Rs 3 6 crores In an unenviable position of having to solve the problem of rehabilitating a floating population and mitigating the economic distress of a middle class economically unemancipated but politically conscious West Bengal could not have fared much better

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CHAPTER IV

EDUCATION

In India education presents an immense problem Eighty per cent of the total population of India excluding children below five years are illiterate Wedded to the ideas of democracy and social justice the Congress Governments at the Centre and in the States have exercised themselves seriously as to how th s problem can be tackled The present policy of the Government of India towards f nding a solution of this problem consists of (a) provision of universal free and compulsory bas c edi cation for all children of school going age (b) pro is on of fundamental social education for adults which will not only impart literacy but also endeavour to ra se the material and cultural standards and widen their interests and outlook (c) improve ment and expansion of technical education so as to provide fully trained personnel for industrial and technical projects directed towards ra s ng the productivity and wealth of the nation (d) reorgan sat on of university education in the light of the national needs and aspirations

This colossal task requ res not only adequate planning and personnel but also finance F nance has been the most serious handicap How e er the Central Government and State Governments have endeavour ed since the attainment of independence to find as much money as possible for educational development The total expenditure on all types of educat on and from all sources is now over Rs 100 crores as compared with Rs 55 19 crores in 1947 48 From Government funds alone the expenditure has risen from Rs 26 08 crores in 1947 48 to an e timated expenditure of Rs 65 49 crores in 1951 52 And this ex p ns on in the expend ture on educ tion has occurred in years th t have been full of great stress and strain

In the primary stage Bas c Educat on modelled on Mahatma Gandh s Wardha Scheme of Education has been wo ked out and s now replacing the traditional academic approach by c aft cent ed pro luctive educat on In the f eld of adult educat on Ind ha adopted Soc al Education which a ms at enr ching the life of the masses by a comprehensive approach covering literacy useful knowledge civic train ing and recreation In the matter of technical education ts needs ha e been surveyed and many scient f c laborator es and several tecl no- lo cal nstitutes and colleges have been started in the country s nce 1947 P oblems of un vers ty education were comprehensively surveyed by the

University Education Commission under the chairmanship of Dr S. Radhakrishnan and its recommendations which have been generally accepted by the Central Advisory Board of Education and the Government of India have now been taken in hand for implementation. Already the necessary legislation is under way to implement the recommendations of the Commission regarding the three Central Universities. Also Shantiniketan has been constituted as a Central University in accordance with the Commission's recommendations.

The problem of educational reconstruction is being tackled by the State Governments also with equal earnestness which would be revealed by the increase in their education budgets since 1947. During the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51 the education budgets of all the States combined amounted to Rs 36 crores, Rs 43.9 crores, Rs 53.4 crores and Rs 69.1 crores respectively.

In Assam compulsory primary education scheme was carried on in right earnest since it was launched two years ago. During the year the expenditure under the primary education board was Rs 55.63 lakhs. The scheme covers a total area of about 2,880 sq. miles including 11 towns and 2,637 villages with a total population of 1,014,901. Tribal and backward regions have also been brought within compulsory primary scheme areas. During 1950-51 the rational distribution of grants in aid to the non-Government high schools started in 1949 continued. Grants were paid to the new schools to aided high schools for introducing Hindi teaching and to secondary schools for building, equipment, science apparatus etc. Direct grants to non-Government secondary schools during the year amounted to Rs 22.76 lakhs and the provision for 1951-52 is Rs 23.58 lakhs. The fact that Government is spending Rs ... 000 ... 4 in 1951-52 for 67 Government high schools as against Rs 1,162,395 in 1944-45 for 53 high schools (in Assam including Sylhet) shows that Government has considered the question of expenditure on education as the first charge. During the year the non-Government college in the State received a grant in aid of Rs 181,000. Government maintained its grant of Rs 5 lakhs to the Gauhati University. Basic education and social (adult) education schemes have also continued their useful work financed by the State.

The outstanding feature of the education plan under the Congress Government in Assam is the spreading of education in the tribal areas including the plains tribal areas. A sum of Rs 53,000 was distributed for granting special scholarships to deserving students of tribal areas in 1950-51 and in 1951-52 a similar amount is being spent for that purpose. In the Tea Garden areas over 500 primary schools have already been established. Government has also made arrangements for teaching of Hindi in the two Government Normal Schools at Jorhat and Silchar and a Hindi Training Centre has been organised at Dudhnoi with

a view to providing qualified Hindi teachers for the secondary schools Steps are also being taken for training of Hills teachers for teaching of Assamese in their respective schools The scheme for popularising the National Cadet Corps was carried on as usual

In the sphere of technical education the following measures taken during the period under review deserve mention (1) Certificate courses in various engineering trades were introduced ( ) More improved courses in Electrical Mechanical and Automobile Engineering (Diploma Courses) were started (3) The Jorhat Technical School was being equipped with modern machineries and workshops and laboratories had been improved

Bihar has made considerable progress in the sphere of education The total expenditure on education which was about Rs 1 25 crores in 1948 has during the year increased to about Rs 4 crores and Government has accepted the principle of spending 0 per cent of its revenue on education—the ceiling recommended by the Sargent Committee In 1945 46 there were only 26 colleges in the State and now there are 40 colleges with the number of seats increased in each college The number of primary basic and post basic institutions has been rapidly growing There are about ?1 500 primary schools scattered all over the State providing free elementary education During the year Government has opened 1 ?73 new primary schools

There has been considerable increase in the number of high schools also—from 3/8 to over 500 14 new high schools were opened in backward districts and two in Seraikella and Kharsawan All schools have arrangements for teaching Arts and Science and at least one of the practical subjects like agriculture book keeping accountancy mechanics music forestry etc From April 1949 Government has taken upon itself the responsibility of meeting increased expenditure over salaries of teachers which have been revised and fixed at a higher level Thus all the schools in the State have now become aided schools This involves the Government in an extra expenditure of Rs 1 4? crores Government has launched a scheme for the education of adults involving an expenditure of Rs 10 lakhs Grants have been given to non Governmental colleges to open new departments In several districts quite a many middle and high schools have been opened by the Government for educating girls

One of the most important achievements of the State Government in the matter of higher education is the enactment of a measure to make the Patna University a teaching and residential university which had long been demanded by the people of the State Another measure called the Bihar Universities Act has been enacted to secure the establishment of teaching *cum* affiliating universities at Patna and other places

Bombay found that it was not possible to enforce compulsory primary education in all the villages of the merged States and therefore it has now been decided to provide such education in large villages only in the first instance

A new syllabus approved by the Board of Basic Education has been introduced and it gives much emphasis on actual work to be turned out by the pupils instead of examinations in theory Short term training in crafts and agriculture has also been provided In addition several batches of primary teachers have been trained at Sewagram by the All India Spinners Association especially for organisation of spinning and weaving in primary schools Courses in spinning and weaving modelling and wood work agriculture etc. are held 2 475 primary schools out of the total of 28 780 schools in the State impart training in crafts. The training will be extended to more schools as the trained staff becomes available The training staff is also being trained in crafts

Since basic education was introduced 190 graduates completed their course in training in that education and 100 more will complete their training at the end of the academic year 1951 In addition 8 teachers received further training in the Jamia Milia Islamia of Delhi They are attached to the Urdu Training College for Men in Poona which is a basic training institution

Three Sindhi teachers have also been deputed to the Jamia Milia Islamia for training Most of the Government primary training colleges have been converted into basic training colleges 63 Government institutions or 5 per cent of the total number have staff of basic trained graduates The training institutions send out about 3 000 teachers every year

In the secondary stage English has been reduced to optional subject in Standard VII Teaching of crafts has also been introduced and craft teaching is now a regular part of the school programme in all the three lower secondary stages The crafts include hand spinning weaving agriculture tailoring needle work embroidery and wood work

Non Government vocational high schools receive a grant in aid of 50 per cent of admissible non recurring expenditure and 33 1/3 per cent of the admissible recurring expenditure The amounts of grants during 1949-50 were Rs 4 [illegible] and Rs 3 935 respectively

The State Government gave grants to the Poona University the Karnatak University and the Bombay University Besides maintenance allowances were paid to some individual colleges Necessary legislation was passed to establish the M S University of Baroda and the University took over management of [illegible] institutions including Baroda College Rs 8 lakhs were paid to the University during 1949-50 There are three graduate basic training schools one physical training institute at

Kand vli and one forestry college at Dharwar There is also a nautical eng neering college conducted by the Central Government and Tata In st tute of Social Sciences

Physical education also received the attention of the Government The Physical Training Institute at Kandivli continued to hold ts d ploma and short term courses during the year In secondary schools physical education is now one of the subjects for examination Municipal ties and District school Boards also depute teachers to attend courses in physical education

The National Cadet Corps scheme n the State progressed during the year under rev ew reg stering an increase in the number of units officers and cadets *Annual camps were also held A spec al officer* h s been appo nted to help the Director of Publ c Instruction in imple menting the National Cadet Corps Scheme

Several educational f lms of vocat onal interest were produced during the period Some non Government secondary schools were given g ants to purchase and ma ntain projectors For the maintenance of libraries grants were paid by the Government and the entire work is controlled by the Central Adv sory Board with the assistance of three regional boards establ shed in the respective l ngui tic regions

The Department of Technical Education has been considerably expanded and entrusted w th organ sat on of technical education supervi ion and implementat on of various industrial training schemes scholarsh ps research etc There are seven engineering colleges n the State out of which 2 are controlled by the department 4 receive grant in aid from the Government and the remain ng one s controlled by the University of Baroda The various technical trin ng institutions have been considerably expanded w th the introduc tion of Hindi courses in the different branches of scientific and techn cal tra ning and research Lakhs of rupees are pa d as grants n aid to the two techn cal h gh schools run by the Government Government has sanctioned establishment of 10 more technical h gh schools out of wh ch 7 n Greater Bombay and various districts have st rted functioning It s proposed to start a technical school at Ratnagiri *and two more techn cal h gh schools will be started from* the next financial year Out of the non Government technical high schools in the State four rece ve grants n aid There are also 146 Go ernment and non Go ernment nd ustrial and techn cal schools Government also sanctioned an apprent ceshi p scheme for tra n ng n textile m lls match factor es etc nd has also particip ted in the Central Go ernment s scheme of overseas scholarsh ps

The Sir J J School of Art is an mportant tra ning school n the State conduct ng classes for training 1,0 teachers in courses l ke wood work house decoration model work clay modell ng and c n work

The architecture section of the school has been extended and the training and examination systems have also been reorganised

The drive for the spread of social education is being intensified 0 social education committees (11 for Maharashtra 5 for Gujarat and 4 for Karnatak) are functioning with the collaboration of the general public The number of literacy classes and the number of adults on the rolls of the classes have steadily increased About 000 workers have been trained in social education in the Government training colleges Workers receive a stipend of Rs 20 each In addition the Gujarat and Karnatak Committees have organised their own trainin classes

Besides the three regional social education committees there is the Bombay City Social Education Committee which is engaged in carrying on the social educat on drive in the city of Bombay The committee receives a grant on 0 per cent basis of its expenditure from Government The social education programme of the com mittee s progre ing satisfactorily

During the period August 1950 to March 19 1 the Hyderabad Government opened primary schools for boys and 4 for girls and 15 middle and high schools for boys Besides 9 pr mary schools for boys and 49 for girls and middle and h gh school for l oy and 9 middle schools for girls were reorganised The total cost involved on the above was Rs 0 lakhs The existing school for the deaf and dumb is being reorganised to prov le for admission to a larger number of tudents and a reformatory school is also being started for the educa tion of del nquent boys and girls To encourage private efforts in lower and higher secondary education a provision of 1 0 lakhs was sanctioned for g ving grant n aid to new aided institutions

The total strength of students in the tech ncal and vo ational institut ons in the State before the summer vacation of 19 1 was 1 9 6 Three regional languages of the State—Telugu Marathi and Kannada—have been adopted as media of instruct on at the lower and h gher secondary stages of technical and vocational educ ation But in view of the fact that the Central School of Art and Crafts and the Agricul tural School Parbhani are the only institutions of their kind in the State and applications for admissions thereto are received from all the three linguist c regions of the State Government has accorded permis sion to impart instruct on in these schools in Hindustani (Devnagari or Persian script according to the choice of the pupil) with a v ew to facilitating the change over to Hindi ultimately In other institut on parallel classes with Hindustani as medium of instruct on are provi led for a batch of 6 or more students whose mother tongue is d fferent from the regional language

The Osmania Technical College has started part time evening

classes from January this year to coach students to appear for professional examinations like A.M I E (India) A M I M E (London) and A M I E E (London) Arrangements are afoot to open archaeological classes with the Central School of Arts and Crafts A school of Hindustani and Karnatic Music and Dance has been started The Government of Hyderabad is also participating in the scheme of starting a Central Academy of Karnatic Music sponsored by the Government of Madras in cooperation with the other State Governments in the South An experiment is undertaken to start industrial-*cum* agricultural schools

For the financial year 1951 12 the budget provides for a grant of Rs 27 lakhs for implementing new schemes The new schemes undertaken from this amount would comprise of 100 new single teacher primary schools for boys 20 three teacher schools for girls and reorganisation of 40 primary schools for boys and increase of 00 teachers in other primary schools A new scheme for starting 1 000 voluntary aided schools in rural areas has been launched at a cost of Rs 7 lakhs per year With regard to lower and higher secondary education reorganisation of 30 middle and high schools for boys and 3 for girls has been taken up and 110 teachers have been appointed in other middle and high schools

In Jammu and Kashmir Kashmiri the script of which was perfected recently has been introduced as the medium of instruction in the primary stage The Education Department had published till the end of 19 0 about . /9 lakh books The two year infant course seven year primary course and four year secondary course have worked successfully during the year The 40 centres opened for training illiterate adults besides rooting out illiteracy gave the students an all round education and trained them up for taking their rightful place in society The Kashmir University that was founded in 1948 lso made good progress Government granted liberal loans to State subjects for higher technical studies Government also sanctioned four recurring scholarships annually with all fees for a period of five years for veterinary training in India Three senior doctors have been deputed during the year to the United Kingdom for advanced studies Medical and Engineering students have been during the year deputed to various colleges in India

In Madhya Bharat there are five degree colleges 10 intermediate colleges 37 boys high schools 11 girls high schools 9/9 boys middle schools 55 girls middle schools 3 861 primary schools for boys and 314 primary schools for girls There are also some special institutions like Sanskrit colleges 1 music college 1 technical institute and 2 public schools There are a few institutions run by the Government solely for the benefit of scheduled castes and aboriginal who are also

exempted from tuition fees. Similar facilities are provided for the children of displaced persons. There are 29 Montessori schools of which 10 are run by the Government.

Social education has made rapid strides in the State. There are 565 social education centres of which 252 are run by the Government. Grants-in-aid are given to centres run under the non-official agency. About 10,000 adults have already taken advantage of these centres.

Compulsory primary education has been introduced in limited areas. Basic education has been introduced in two primary schools in each district. During the year post-graduate classes in many subjects were started. At Gwalior an agricultural college has been started and it is decided that an engineering college should be started at Indore.

Physical education was introduced in the State on a universal basis. The National Cadet Corps Scheme sponsored by the Government of India has been adopted and one independent company of senior division and three troops of junior division are working now.

Madhya Bharat's budget provision for education for 1951-52 is Rs 147.17 lakhs.

With a view to reorientate the existing system of education in the State the Madhya Pradesh Government appointed a committee of nine members with Dr Tarachand as Chairman. The Committee has not (till the time of writing these lines) submitted its report.

The winter course of the social education classes for the year under review started on December 1, 1950. In all 3,[illegible]00 centres were opened and 4,938 teachers were busy conducting the classes. About 1.1 lakh adults were enrolled in these centres. Summer camps for social education have been started from May 1, 1951 at 110 places. The follow-up programme intended to prevent relapse of the newly trained adults into illiteracy and ignorance has been pursued vigorously with the help of local teachers throughout the State. The model village programme started by the social education workers has made very good progress during the year. Each district has one such scheme. During the year under review 1,491 primary schools were opened in villages with a population not less than 500.

In Madhya Pradesh there are 48 *vidya mandirs*. It has been decided that the mandirs be rehabilitated with the help of a provision of Rs 110,191 made in 1950-51 budget. As a first step in this direction the State Government has decided to work out 15 selected *vidya mandirs* as model ones.

The State Government has sanctioned the Technical Education Scheme in co-ordination with the Government of India providing for technical and vocational training to 500 adult civilians at the Bilaspur Training Centre for ex-Servicemen where training is now provided to

16 technical trades and in 9 vocational trades or cottage industries The scheme is estimated to cost the State Government about Rs 201 600 37 adult civilians of the State are now receiving training under the scheme— 63 in technical trades and 110 in vocational trades

During 1950 the Junior Division Scheme of the National Cadet Corps was extended to non Government schools and schools situated in the newly integrated States An Air Wing has been started in Patwardhan High School Nagpur

In Madras the Government has pursued its policy of converting existing training schools into basic training schools besides opening new ones During the year 18 basic training schools imparted training to 4 210 pupil teachers Elementary schools are also being converted into basic elementary schools and the State has now 318 basic elementary schools During the year ? 189 000 boys and 1 187 000 girls were taught in the 37 801 elementary schools in the State Secondary education has been reorganised and a provision has been made for teaching some useful crafts which would enable the pupil to earn a living Teaching is through the medium of regional languages Teaching Hindi to those desirous of learning it is also another aspect of the scheme of secondary education Faced with a steadily increasing demand for more secondary school Government has liberalised the rules with regard to grant for the construction of buildings for secondary schools Consequent on these measures the number of schools in the State has risen up from 99 for boys and 140 for girls in 194 to 1 130 for boys and ? for girls The boys and girls attending these secondary school respectively are 479 00 and 103 000

In the field of collegiate education it is the Government's aim to have at least one college for each district except the Nilgiris all the districts have now at least one college each In the last five years 17 new colleges have been opened 41 5 7 boys and girls receive collegiate education Besides two new engineering colleges one at Kakinada and the other at Anantapur and two technological colleges have also been opened

The adult education movement also has gained momentum A comprehensive scheme for educating adults comprising of opening of literacy school training of teachers in adult work opening of rural colleges for adults and imparting citizenship training through various methods including visual education is now in progress There are 1 160 adult schools working with a total strength of about 24 000 pupils and 10 rural colleges (for women) with a strength of 986

All this progress has been possible because of the liberal allotments made by the Government. The preliminary figure for 1950 51

showed an expenditure on education of Rs 1 039 lakhs the allotment in 1946-47 was Rs 590 lakhs

Mysore State has nearly 11 050 public educational institutions with a total enrolment of over 860 000 students There are 3 colleges in the State Government has sanctioned for five occupational institutes at Mysore Davangere Hassan Chintamani and Bhadravati which when functioning would along with the already existin Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute at Bangalore make the total into six

Hindi has been made compulsory in all high schools with effect from April 1 1950 Domestic science has been introduced in some girls schools The State Government has encouraged adult education by its annual grant of Rs 5 lakhs In 1950 98 primary schools were converted into basic education schools bringing the total to 100 Three Junior Division Units of the National Cadet Corps consistin of 270 cadets and 9 officers are sanctioned in order to afford military training in some of the high schools in the State

The State expenditure on education during the financial year 1950-51 was about Rs 3 1 crores The expenditure on technical education which was Rs 606 500 in 1947 rose to Rs 1 876 000 in 1950

The achievements in Orissa during the last 3 years in the educational sphere are the opening of the degree and intermediate colleges in all the old districts of the State increase in the number of high and middle English schools opening of more primary schools in villages where none existed provision of vocational subjects in secondary as well as primary schools introduction of basic and adult social education provision of physical education in almost all high schools and colleges introduction of the National Cadet Corps training in a number of institutions and liberal contribution to the hill tribes and other backward class students for their education The main feature however of the educational programme is the progress made in basic and social education

During the year Rs 1 5 lakhs were sanctioned for adult education and about 7 900 adults were being taught 186 lower primary and 6 upper primary schools were opened in ex State area 100 primary schools were given non recurring grants for the improvement of buildings and equipments at Rs 1 500 per school on an average Grants have been sanctioned for opening 95 primary schools in partially excluded areas in Koraput Sundergarh and Mayurbhanj districts A lump grant of Rs 1 lakh has been sanctioned for the improvement of primary school buildings 10 middle English schools and 5 high schools were opened during 1950-51

Government s policy has been to convert the existing primary schools into basic schools as early as possible The State has now 3

senior basic schools 133 junior basic schools 6 basic training schools and pre basic training institutions

The State Government also paid due attention to University edu cation During the year Rs ?0 000 were sanctioned for building a University library A recurring grant has been made for permitting g rls to study in the Madhusudan Law College free of cost The inter mediate college at Bar pada has been raised to degree standard and post-graduate classes have been opened in the Ravenshan College Cuttack The Radhanath Training College at Cuttack has also been expanded

The Deaf and Dumb School at Cuttack wh ch was started by pri vate effort is in rece pt of regular Government aid A recurring grant of R 10 000 has been sanctioned for payment of grants to the village libraries in the State A grant of Rs ?0 8?0 has been made bes des the normal grant for the n ght schools and an additional grant has also been sanctioned for the Utkal Rashtrabhasa Prachar Sabha for spread of Hindi n the State. Eleven primary schools and one middle school were opened for the children of refugees at various camps in the State

The Pepsu Government being committed to mass education has extended free primary education in the State. Educat on for girls and members of backward classes s free up to matric standard Dur ng the period 81 new primary schools have been started ?0 primary schools have been raised to lower middle standard 10 lo er middle schools to m ddle standard and six middle schools to h gh standard 16 school run by the Birla Trust in Narnaul D strict have l een taken over In 1949 50 27 such schools were taken o er

To settle the med um of instruction the State has been di ded nto Punjab and Hindi speaking ones In the Punjab speak ng zone Punj bi would be the medium of nstruction but H nd would be a compulsory subject from 4th primary class onward and n the H ndi speaking area Hind would be the med um of instruction but Punjabi would be a compulsory subject from 4th primary class onward Th s formula is now ork ng quite satisfactorily Under the State s adult educat on scheme about 200 centres are working in different parts of the St te

The budget provision for education wh ch was Rs 66 66 lakhs dur ng 19 0-51 (12 3 per cent of the total expenditure) has been increased to Rs 67 31 lakhs during 19 1 5? (13 33 per cent of the total expend ture)

In the Punjab there has been a steady progres during the yea on the educational line A large number of p imary schools nd basic schools were started dur ng the year The number of Engl l m ddle schools has risen by 13 and that of Engl sl l gh schools by 3? Go ernment has started two colleges n the rural areas of the State

with the ultimate object of giving them a distinct rural bias. Grants amounting to Rs 5 lakhs have been given to privately managed affiliated colleges. The Punjab University which was started after partition by grants from the Centre and the State has during the year marched far ahead. Scholarships and stipends amounting to lakhs of rupees have been given by the State Government to Harijans backward Sikh castes and displaced students.

So far as the elementary stage of education is concerned the policy of the State Government has been to introduce basic education by starting all new schools on the basic type and by endeavouring to convert the existing ones into basic schools. 25 basic primary schools on cent per cent grant basis have been opened in addition to two model basic schools one at Oel and the other at Karnal. The training of basic teachers has also recorded progress insofar as another basic training school has been started at Satrod and three privately managed basic training school also got going. New books for the use of basic and old type of primary schools have been introduced this year. Orders in regard to the use of mother tongue as based on the language policy of the State have been put into effect to a large extent during the year and it is hoped before long the whole question would be settled well.

In the State more than a hundred social education centres are functioning now creating immediate interest amongst the masses for literacy civic education letter education recreational and cultural activities training in simple crafts and general knowledge about every day life. During the year the National Cadet Corps also made rapid progress in the State. One armoured division and one medical corps comprising of 4 officers and 150 cadets were added in addition to one junior division of 39 officers and 1170 cadets.

In Rajasthan a curriculum embodying a new outlook on education was introduced in 1950. During the period under review 500 primary schools have been started and 50 primary schools have been raised to middle schools 90 middle schools to high schools and 1 high school to inter college. There are now in the State 17 colleges 153 high schools 35 middle schools and 9875 primary schools.

Adult education in the State confined itself to spreading literacy. There are about 130 social education centres in the State. The State has about a dozen basic primary schools.

Saurashtra has made primary education free she is committed to making it compulsory throughout the State. During the year 19.. primary schools were added benefiting about 9200 more pupils. The expenditure incurred by Government on primary schools alone came to Rs 936,800 i.e. about 7½ per cent of the total revenue of the State. The Saurashtra Government has undertaken a new programme of school buildings on the basis of 50 per cent contribution by the Govern

ment and 50 per cent by the people Government has sanctioned Rs. _5 lakhs for this purpose—25 buildings have already been completed under this scheme and 102 are now under construction

In the field of secondary education changes have been made giving mportance to the teaching of Hindi There are 129 secondary schools in the State and the expenditure during the year was Rs ? 053 100 There are three colleges in the State all affiliated to the Gujarat University There are about 1 480 students and during the year Government spent about Rs 514 000 The Commerce College at Bhavnagar made good progress during the year The technical institution at Morvi was upgraded and first year engineering class was started There re 9 training colleges and 19 training centres in the State The State Government is considering schemes for starting a medical college a law college and an agricultural college

Travancore-Cochin has about 15 lakh school-going children Another quarter of a lakh of youth receive instruction in colleges There are 29 colleges about 500 high schools with middle schools attached about 700 middle schools without high schools about 4 000 primary schools and 1?0 special schools In the budget for 1950-51 the provision for education came to Rs 331 05 lakhs for ordinary expenditure besides Rs 9 lakhs for construction of buildings making a total of over Rs 340 lakhs—nearly 25 per cent of the total revenue of the State.

Among the salient features of progress made during the year are the introduction of appropriate schemes for basic education social education improvement in the service conditions of private teachers in secondary schools extension of compulsory primary education abolition of denominational schools and the starting of a polytechnic institute. Besides starting a training centre for teachers in basic education Government has in view the starting of 30 basic schools in selected centres from the educational year 1951 5 by the conversion of class I nto a basic class An adult Education Board has been constituted for implementing the adult education scheme An Adult Education Research and Training Centre has also been started in Trivandrum City with the object of training workers in the right method of organisation and conduct of adult education centres with a programme of all round education

Steps have also been taken for the extension of compulsory primary education scheme to two more taluks during the academic year 1951 5_ In addition to the compulsory teaching of Hindi in Form II and III Government is also paying monthly grant to the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha for the propagation of Hindi The Sabha has also been allowed free use of school buildings for the conduct of their examinations

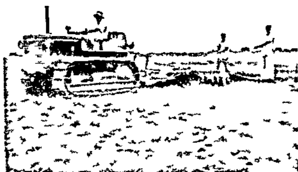
been assisted for setting up their mobile units towards the expansion of their social education activities

The number of high schools (including Anglo-Indian High Schools) has now risen to 1 088 (947 boys and 141 girls) as against 761 (672 boys and 89 girls) at the time of partition There are now 1 124 middle schools (962 boys and 162 girls) as against 983 (868 boys and 115 girls) To improve the suppply of trained teachers the David Hare Training College has been reorganised and it is decided to admit up to 200 graduates (men) for training Under the revised scheme it would be possible to admit about 100 women in 1951 52 bringing the total enrolment in the reorganised college up to 300 The courses of training have also been reorientated and a Bureau of Educational and Psychological Research is being set up to provide facilities for research and carry on intelligence tests and also to serve as a clearing house of up to-date educational information The number of colleges for men and women has risen to 90 as against 51 at the time of partition The amount of maintenance grant also increased from Rs 2 13 lakhs in the year of partition to Rs 5 49 lakhs in the year under review Fifty colleges received financial assistance from Government as against 25 at the time of partition Besides the above 10 new colleges and 20 existing colleges received a grant of Rs 19 19 lakhs in 1950-51 as against Rs 3 17 lakhs in 1949 50 under the Dispersal Scheme

A new Act viz the Calcutta University Act 1951 has been passed to replace the old Acts of 1857 and 1904 by which the University of Calcutta was so long governed The new Act provides for reorganisation of the University of Calcutta on the lines recommended by the Calcutta University Commission of 1917 19 and the Radhakrishnan Commission of 1948-49

Various improvements have been brought about during the period under review in pre matric and post matric stages in diploma courses in engineering colleges and in technical social cultural and research lines of education Mention must be made of a case The Government School of Art was reorganised with a view to improving the standard of training and meeting modern demands in the field of Arts and Crafts particularly relating to design in cottage industries During the year Government spent on this work Rs 16 lakh as against Rs 1 lakh in the year 1947 48

The National Cadet Corps made steady progress An Air Wing Unit has also been established and a sum of Rs 1 75 lakhs has been sanctioned for the construction of a building to house the Air Wing Unit A sum of Rs 60 000 has been sanctioned for the construction of a pavilion in the Maidan for the convenience and recreation of the cadets who would come for parade from various parts of Calcutta An Air Force Section in the Junior Division of the National Cadet Corps has



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been sanctioned and three officers have been trained for this purpose Three officers have also been trained for the Naval Wing of the junior cadets

Finally it should be noted that an additional grant of Rs 19 000 was made to the Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School the Calcutta Blind School and the All India Light House for the Blind The total grant made to these institutions during the year amounted to Rs 65 800 as against Rs 46 800 in the year of partition

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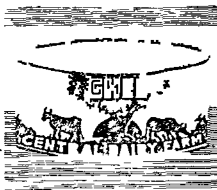
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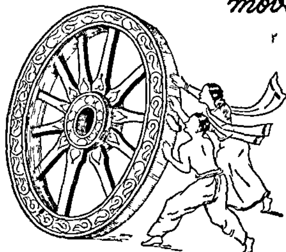
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CHAPTER V

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Food was India's problem of the year Many parts of the country were on the verge of famine In their helplessness and anxiety people began to draw comparison between the Bengal Famine of 1943 and the impending one But the Government saw the crisis ahead and tapped all possible sources Famine was averted fear has receded

It may not be out of place here if mention is made that partition left India much poorer in the matter of foodgrains Although the Indian Union got nearly 84 per cent of the net sown area of undivided India the irrigated area that fell within the Indian Union formed only 69 per cent of the total irrigated area of undivided India The surplus areas of Sindh Punjab and Sylhet which supplied about 8 lakh tons of foodgrains annually to the deficit areas went to Pakistan All this has increased India's food deficit and left us more dependent upon the uncertain monsoons

In spite of Government's decision taken in early 1949 that in 1950 no more than 1 5 million tons of foodgrains should be imported during the year 1950 about [illegible] million tons of foodgrains were imported This was mainly due to the fact that during 1950 widespread damage to crops and a series of natural calamities adversely affected the internal availability of foodgrains to the extent of 6 million tons The target of procurement for 1950 was 51 6 lakh tons but because of the shortfall in production procurement was only 46 3 lakh tons All this resulted in frequent breakdowns in rationing and distribution of foodgrains At the top of all this came the failure of *kharif* crops over a considerable part of the country The stocks held by the States at the end of 1950 were 7 46 lakh tons against 15 8 lakh tons at the end of the previous year Arrangements were made to purchase foodgrains from several countries in the world

But due to the serious shipping position then and other difficulties India could not get imported foodgrains in such quantities as would relieve the country of the strain through which it was passing In view of the lean months ahead and in view of the uncertainty of the availability of shipping space ration in all the State educed from 12 ozs a day to 9 ozs The cut imposed some sacrifice on the surplus areas and distributed the scarcity evenly throughout the country

Imports were not forthcoming Crop had failed Calamity came after calamity in a tr l Food position became very pre r ou n some States The Ministry of Food and Agriculture at the Centre sa that week after week thousands of tons of foodgrains re c ed the var ous

deficit States Bihar being the most threatened State received the greatest attention The total quantity of foodgrains despatched to Bihar in April was 98 000 tons—almost equal to the entire quantity received in 1950 Transport storage and distribution arrangements were promptly made The total allotment of foodgrains for Bihar in May was 112 300 tons

In June Prime Minister Nehru in his capacity as the Chairman of the Cabinet Food Committee took upon himself direct responsibility of meeting the near famine situation in Bihar and other parts of India The Cabinet Food Committee met daily to review the food position with the object of tackling the crisis on a war footing Shri Nehru visited Bihar in the middle of June and made an on the spot study of food conditions in the State There was a continual supply of foodgrains to the State at the rate of 3 000 tons a day Stocks were being built up in North Bihar against difficulties in movement likely to arise after the commencement of the monsoon The number of fair price shops was increased to 6 190 covering a total population of 13 5 million Confidence was thus restored in all scarcity areas of the State

Ceiling quotas of foodgrains were enhanced for deficit States for 1951 The quota of Bihar was increased from 600 000 tons to 1 million tons Bombay from 700 000 tons to 1 100 000 tons Madras from 400 000 tons to 1 million tons West Bengal from 400 000 tons to 500 000 tons Assam from 74 000 tons to 100 000 tons and Travancore Cochin from 325 000 tons to 400 000 tons All the States were authorized to raise at the earliest date convenient consistently with stocks immediately in their possession the 9 ounces ration hitherto given to the limit of 12 ounces Thus the country turned the corner in its struggle against impending famine Different countries of the world came out to us at the time of crisis The countrywise imports of foodgrains to India between January 1 and May 20 were the U S A —493 500 tons Canada — 59 300 tons Argentine— 35 300 tons Australia—122 800 tons Uruguay— 9 100 tons Burma—93 500 tons Thailand—94 800 tons Egypt—3 400 tons China—18 000 tons and Pakistan 60 000 tons Special mention must be made of the gesture of the U S A in providing India the two-million ton grain aid and of the help the U S A and Britain had given in providing shipping

At the end of 1951 India for the first time since the introduction of food controls in 1943 is likely to have a sizeable central reserve of grains Notwithstanding the additional requirements of the various States during the year it is expected that the Central reserve at the end of the year (1951) will be about 600 000 tons Though this figure does not reach the target of 1 million tons recommended by the Gregory Committee it should be noted that to this amount will be added the 1 million tons of American grain to be received in 1952

During the year under review the activities of the grow more food campaign went ahead at full pace During the period July 1950 to June 1951 about 98 000 well were constructed or repaired 29 000 minor irrigation projects executed ,9 000 water lifting appliances installed and about 10 000 tanks repaired or constructed The State Governments and the Central Tractor Organisation had during the same period re claimed about 681 000 acres of land and another 178 000 acres were brought under mechanical cultivation by the State Governments Other land improvement works covered an area of 606 000 acres 56 000 tons of fertilisers 143 000 tons of oilcakes and large quantities of compost and other manures were supplied The seed distr bution schemes covered the distribut on of 96 000 tons of improved cereal seeds and 6 000 tons of green manure seed On the expenditure side besides the C M F grants and loans of Rs 10 03 crores in 1949 50 and Rs 3 34 in 1950-51 an additional amount of Rs 13 91 was also utilised for the same purpose from the Food Procurement Bonus funds accrued to the State Governments

In 1951 5 every effort would be made to cover 5 million acres of intensive cultivation area under the grow more food campaign to reach the additional target production of 1 4 million tons of foodgrains India s ten year programme for land transformation apart from hydro-electric works involves intensive endeavour progressively undertaken to achieve defnite results

(a) All available funds and technical facilities would be concen trated in 48 million irrigated acres in the country capable of intensive culti ation

(b) Bhoomi Sena a land army of volunteers supported by an ex tension service would be organised in at least 100 000 of 500 000 villages

(c) Ten million acres would be reclaimed or brought under fresh cultivation

(d) Go samvardhan dr ve would be organised through key v llage schemes and key farm schemes to provide India 60 000 stud bulls in a year that s one third of the country s total requ re ments and to eradicate rinderpest so fatal to ou cattle

(e) V na Mahotsav v oul l be made an integral part of the coun try s nat onal life for adding 300 mill on trees and protect ng rd developing forests

This programme must y eld every year an add t on of 5 mill on ac es of int nsive cultivation 1 m llion cres of fallo v land for fresh cultivat on 5 000 stud bull 15 mill on cattle mmun e l from nder pest 0 m ll on trees pl nt l in l 10 000 ll ges looked fte by th Bhoomi Sena

By July 1 19 1 it v as a ye r since V n Mahotsava as first started

in India Last year out of 30 million trees planted 10 million had urvived If planted forestwise these would have covered 50 000 acres of land and cost the forest department Rs 75 lakhs This year too Vana Mahotsava was observed with enthusiasm all over the country—by Governments civic agencies educational institutions railways defence services etc

The States too had to fight the threats of famine throughout the year In the earlier part of 1950 Assam s food position was satisfactory and she even exported 10 000 tons of rice And more land was brought under the plough during the year But the communal upheaval and the decrease in production of autumn and winter rice in 1950-51 by about 4 5 lakh tons from the previous year s due to draught damage by flood insects and earthquake made Assam a deficit area and during 1950 51 the Centre had to supply about 26 000 tons to the State With a view to ease the situation Government took various measures for the execution of the procurement scheme But due to communication difficulty in some interior parts of the State the target could not be reached Government also launched an all-out effort to procure paddy from the surplus pockets Along with the procurement drive the Government of Assam carried on the grow more food schemes with vigour on a seven point integrated programme The irrigation projects undertaken to encourage grow more production drive achieved considerable success Although 17 major irrigation projects are in process of implementation till 1951 These projects on completion would benefit 369 600 acres of land which would result in an additional yield of about 81 000 tons

In Bihar apart from providing better and increased irrigational facilities efforts were made to reclaim wastelands and bring them under plough Taking into account the improvement brought about through the execution of irrigation and land reclamation schemes the productive capacity of the State increased permanently to the extent of 295 768 tons at the end of the year 1950 51 and taking into account both permanent and recurring schemes (as for example fertiliser compost etc) the increased production attributable to the grow more food scheme during the year 1950 51 was 281 507 tons The research section of the Agriculture Department of the State has to its credit a number of successful experiments which they have conducted to evolve better varieties of wheat rice and sugarcane The manurial trials carried out by this Department in the plots of the cultivators is perhaps unique in the country

As a result of the organised drive for improved food production with various schemes the Bombay State could produce 1 lakh tons of additional foodgrains during 1948-49 It was increased to 1½ lakh tons in 1949 50 The estimated production in 1950-51 was two

lakh tons There were 14 schemes in operation for multiplication and distribution of improved seed of paddy bajra jowar wheat etc The seed was sold to cultivators at cost price During 1950 51 a large quantity of seed that could cover 4 55 000 acres was distributed 30 302 tons of manure mixture was supplied to cultivators during the year It covered an area of 239 76 acres and an additional yield of 19 050 tons was realised Encouragement was also given for distribution of fertilizers Subsidy was paid for compost making in rural areas and 823 610 tons of compost were distributed and 17 670 tons of additional yield were realised Fourteen lift irrigation schemes with installation of pumping sets have been completed this year They would irrigate 31 000 acres with an additional yield of 7 500 tons The number of tractors in charge of the mechanical cultivation section of the Agricultural Department increased from 6 in 1946 to 257 excluding 98 bulldozers Units were formed of between 6 and 10 tractors and they were lent to cultivators on concessional hire During the period August 1 1950 to April 30 1951 19 079 tons of steel 9 162 feet of piping 2 847 tons of cement 26 57 powrahs 11 136 pickaxes 6 069 crow bars and 50 378 barbed wire bundles were distributed to the agriculturists through the agency of the District Rural Development Boards By the above and various

during the year tried to increase her food production

In Hyderabad the intensive cultivation schemes were first sanctioned in May 1950 Subsequently a few more schemes were added and in some cases the targets were revised The target of additional production during 1950 51 was 46 301 tons of food rising to 1 76 lakh tons by the end of 1951 5 This additional production was to be achieved through land improvement scheme supply scheme and plant protection scheme Under the land improvement scheme about 1 000 new wells were sunk 1 704 tanks were repaired about 800 oil engines and pumping sets were distributed and about 16 000 acres of fallow and weed infested lands were reclaimed This scheme has brought about 1 lakh acre of land under cultivation and the increase in production would be about 000 tons a year Under the supply scheme large quantities of improved seeds of paddy and jowar and varieties of cotton seed were distributed Besides distributing organic manures and fertilizers green manuring is popularised Extensive plant protection measures are being adopted Large quantities of sulphur to treat jowar seed against smut are distributed throughout the State Several thousands of acres have been also dusted with Gammexene against paddy hispa

Jammu and Kashmir's foodgrains production in 1950 51 was about 19 lakh maunds as against 1 69 lakh maunds in the previous year

The quantity of imported foodgrains in 1950 was about 11 000 tons as against 54 000 tons in 1949 The State supplies various types of manures and seeds and takes steps to fight diseases and pests In July last a canal was opened at Udhampur about 10 miles from Jammu which would irrigate about 2 500 acres of land

Madhya Bharat has a cultivated area of about 10 8 million acres Cotton oilseeds wheat and jowar are the cultivations To meet its commitment to feed the 1 7 million people under rationing the Madhya Bharat administration imported 19 000 tons of foodgrains in 1949 The year 1950 however saw remarkable recovery Not only did Madhya Bharat wipe out its deficit in 1950 but also spared for deficit areas over 50 000 tons of foodgrains Madhya Bharat has organised vigorous efforts for additional food production so as to achieve self sufficiency by the end of 1951 Over 125 000 bighas of new land have been allotted and settlers are encouraged to cultivate them Kans infested land is being recla med w th the help of tractors supplied by the Central Tractor Organisation of the Government of India About 60 000 acres of land had already been reclaimed

Madhya Pradesh is normally a s rplus State in the matter of food grains and was actually helping deficit States But by October 1950 the food situation deteriorated because of the bleak prospects of the *kharif* crops and the non fulfilment of promised imports Still however th State food policy of partial procurement and measures to control marketing directly continued and steps were taken to intensify procurement The percentage of levy in respect of rice was raised from 60 to 75 In the case of jowar it was raised from 10 to 60 The percentage of levy for the procurement of wheat continued to be 60 To intensify procurement and check the rise in prices bans were imposed on movement of rice wheat and jowar from the producing districts Free stocks of rice are now required to move to the areas according to the ceilings fixed for each of the consuming districts The prices in the consuming areas are also kept under check by the Deputy Commissioners by executive action The State Government has kept its import at the minimum it being 35 000 tons in 1950 During the year under the grow more food campaign the State Government worked under the schemes of (i) subsidised distribution of improved paddy seed (ii) distribution of rust tolerant varieties of wheat (iii) cash taccavi for *kharif* potato seed and (iv) extension of area under *rabi* potato Distribution of manures and fertilisers was done under seven schemes All the e schemes have brought in thousands of acres of new land under cultivation and increased the production immensely

Development of irrigation was envisaged in the grow more food plan by operating schemes for sinking of new wells repairs to old wells construction and repairs of small village tanks commanding less

han 50 acres area each village irrigation project for construction and repairs of bigger tanks by departmental efforts executing certain ear marked major irrigation works under main P W D and installation of Persian Wheels or Rahats and power pumping plants Under the land improvement scheme construction and repairs to embankments reclamation of lands by tractors and cultivation of fallow lands by peasants were operated During the year about 66 000 acres of land were ploughed by the tractors working under the scheme for reclamation of kans infested land To step up production Government further introduced during the year a scheme for double cropping of paddy area by wheat and winter paddy under State irrigation tanks

With the betrayal by Nature for the fourth year in succession the agricultural situation of Madras deteriorated considerably In spite of calamities an additional food production of 158 69? tons was achieved during 19 0 1 The intensive cultivation scheme was only one of the many schemes Government undertook to tide over the food shortage The grow more food scheme and a plan for intensifying the mechanised cultivation brought in an additional production of 7 27 lakhs of tons There was yet another scheme providing for the distribution of fertilisers manures and improved seeds at low rates During the year under review about 3 lakh tons of fertilisers manures and improved seeds were distributed This scheme brought about an additional production of 1 14 lakh tons With a view to replace the antiquated methods of cultivation with more modern methods and to educate the ryots in improved methods of farming which would yield increased production the Department of Agriculture has spread a number of field workers throughout the length and breadth of the State The work of the officers engaged in intensive cultivation propaganda mainly consists of introduction of new seeds demonstration of improved methods control of pests and diseases and holding of shows and exhibitions thus carrying conviction home to the ryots the results of this campaign has already borne fruit and in a few years most of the farmers would be pursuing up to date methods in cultivation A five year plan on irrigation being worked out and on it Rs 10 54 crores has already been spent The programme for irrigation development falls roughly into three parts The first part concerns 300 small irrigation schemes at an aggregate cost of about Rs 6 to 7 crores in five years By June 1951 about 89 schemes had been sanctioned at cost of Rs 385 lakhs When completed the 300 schemes would bring under irrigation about 300 000 acr of which the yield should be 1 5 lakh tons Ten projects at an estimated cost of Rs 3 33 crores have been sanctioned and are progressing Among these mention may be made of the Lower Bhavani Project in Coimbatore District estimated to cost Rs 879 lakhs and to irrigate 00 000 acres the Malampuzha Project in Malabar estimated to co

Rs 380 lakhs and to irrigate 40 000 acres the Mettur Canal Scheme estimated to cost Rs 24 lakhs and benefit 15 000 acres in Salem and Coimbatore Districts the [illegible] Reservoir estimated to cost Rs [illegible] lakhs and irrigate 12 000 acres in Nellore the Upper Pennar Project in Anantapur District estimated to cost Rs 89 lakhs and to irrigate 6 000 acres the Bhairavanitippa Project estimated to cost Rs 8[illegible] lakhs and to irrigate 8 000 acres

Another part of the State s irrigation programme compris s th multi purpose projects with the development of the Godavari Krishna and Tungabhadra river valleys The Tungabhadra Project which would irrigate in the first stage 300 000 acres of land in Bellary and Kurnool Districts and develop 35 000 k w s of power has already been undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs 25 crores that being the share of the Madras State as distinct from the share of the Hyderabad State For the Krishna river the Krishna Pennar Project is under investigation This project would have a reservoir three to four times that of Mettur which would irrigate about three million acres in the districts *of Cuddapah Kurnool Nellore Chingleput South Arcot* Chittoor and Guntur The project would also supply water to Madras City

In Mysore a Food Production Department was created to intensify and extend cultivation and to co-ordinate the efforts of the several departments connected with the grow more food campaign About [illegible] lakh acres of wastelands have been granted by Government to intending cultivators Short term irrigation projects such as restoration of tanks and improvement of canals were carried out with special emphasis Large scale farms and regional farms have been established to serve as Model Administration Farms for the agricultural population Schools for *the sons of farmers have been organised and the pupils are trained* in modern methods of agriculture A Central Tractor Organisation was built up with nearly 1[illegible]0 tractors and 30 bulldozers to help agriculturists with modern means of cultivation Major irrigation works like the Lakkavalli Reservoir Project costing over Rs 20 crores the Tungabhadra Anicut Work estimated to cost about Rs 2 crores and the Nugu Project costing a similar sum were undertaken and are in various stages of execution Under the grow more food scheme greater attention was paid to lift irrigation from river channels and wells Under lift irrigation from river channels two works one at Nilasoge on the bank of *Cauvery and the other at Harihar on the bank of Tungabhadra* are already working and about 10 other schemes are under active consideration About 3 000 acres would be brought newly under irrigation and supply of water to 25 000 acres of the old area was also assured as a result of the works so far done A scheme for the renovation of 1[illegible] irrigation wells in the Vedavathy Basin in Chitaldrug District has been got up This scheme would cost about Rs 90 lakhs and is proposed

tc be completed in tv o years This would bring under irrigation about 10 000 acres on an average 8 acres for each well

Normally a surplus and exporting State Orissa during the year under review experienced some difficulties in regard to food position In spite of this position during the frst four months of 19ɔ1 about 6 ɪɔ0 tons of rice were exported to other States The quantity of rice procured up to April this year was 7? 000 tons Under the intensive cultivation stheme several minor irrigation works each co ting from Rs 9ɔ 000 to Rs 1C lakhs v ere constructed In spite of the stringency exercised during the year in the repa r grant for improvement of canals and distr butaries th irrigation area under the North Orissa canals in creased by about ـ000 acres during the year Under the irrigation v ork 50 schemes were ready for the 19ɔ1 irrigation and flood seaso ı pro ding irrigation to 66,569 acres flood protection to 1 400 acres and drainage to 2 400 acres About 61 miles of new irrigat on channel v ould be constructed and the increase in foodgrains on th s count ould be abot t 9 600 tons of rice

Pepsu is a surplus un t It exported 160 6 7 tons of foodgrains to defic t areas in the year 19 0 The five year plan launch d in furth r ance of the grow more food campaign v as executed very successfully During 19 0 ɔ1 a sum of about Rs ɔ0 lakhs v as spent on th se sch mes O er Rs 1/ lakhs were given away in cash as subsid es fc s nking 1 9 7 wells and another sum of over Rs 7 lakhs v as g ven in cash as subsid es for installing 591 pump ng sets 400 more v ells v ere ı nk l y the cultivators w thout claiming subsid es Loans amount ng to Rs 8 4 lakhs were granted for purchasing 109 tractors and more tl an 10 000 acres of culturable v asteland were reclaimed About 300 tractors in cluding private owned v ere in operation in the State Eight mun c palit es have already started compost making and the rest a e follo ing su t Under the compost mak ng 8 000 pits v e e dug n rur l reas v hile 2 000 acres v ere green manured v ith 1 000 maunds of go a seeds d str buted free 400 tons of chemical fert l ers v ere cons m d The schemes under the f ve ye r plan for grov more food v l n fully m plemented v ould together yield an addit onal produce of ıe lakh ton cf foodgrains Some set back v as caused to Pepsu s grov more foo l efforts by floods n September 19 0 v h ch cause l cons derable damage to stand ng rops in Kapurthala and Barnala Distr cts and by locust s arms towards the end of January 19 1 Prompt act on v as taken by the Government to help the cult vators of the flood affected a e s nd Rs 10 000 were advanced to these d stricts fo d stribution as subs d es and loans The Agr culture Department and the publ c s ccessfully fought the w nged menace and the State became practically free of loc sts

Faced with an uphill task of v p ng out ts food def cit and shorn of ts v st wheat and r ce p oducing tracts nd arious rrigat on f c

lities (all lost to Pakistan) Punjab approved as many as 40 schemes for execution during the year 1949 50 at a cost of about Rs 16 millions These ranged from the construction of big dams and tractor cultivation to destruction of rats monkeys jackals and domestication of wild animals Similarly schemes costing about Rs 18 6 millions were executed during 1950 51 A provision of Rs 24 79 millions had also been made for the current financial year i e 1951 52 Schemes costing about Rs 25 514 250—grant in aid schemes Rs 5 156 430 and loan schemes costing Rs [illegible]—were executed during the period from April 1950 to June 1951 During the year under review Government undertook various schemes for providing irrigation facilities—sinking of percolation wells construction of tube wells renovation of dams bunds and kuhls and extension of lining of the already existing minor canals According to plan the State Government would be able to complete 15 irrigation schemes by June 1952 at a cost of about Rs 52 lakhs which would yield about 50 000 tons of foodgrains by the end of 1952 Large tracts of area were reclaimed with tractors and allotted to displaced persons During the period from July 1950 to March 1951 about [illegible] 350 acres of wet areas were reclaimed Supply of the best type of manure and pure seed and facilities for mechanical cultivation were provided Nearly 20 per cent of the total production was destroyed by pest and diseases and about 4 000 000 maunds of wheat were lost every year due to *pohli* alone In order to save these badly needed foodgrains Government resorted to legislation and enacted the Punjab Agricultural Pests Diseases and Obnoxious Weeds Act 1949 requiring the villagers to eradicate certain pernicious weeds and to control insect pests which would be declared as serious from time to time Extermination of *pohli* had already been carried out over an area of 1 900 000 acres Similarly rat extermination campaign was carried over an area of 2 00 000 acres Under the anti jackal and monkey destruction schemes about 16 000 jackles and 74 000 monkeys were killed within a short time To avoid damage to food in stores Government maintains about 4 000 well built godowns

Rajasthan tried during the period under review to produce more food by increasing arable acreage improving soil fertility improving irrigation facilities and by supplying seeds manures and implements The quantity of procurement in the *rabi* crop was 3 171 000 maunds and in the *kharif* 631 000 maunds Distribution was made both in rural and urban areas generally by fair price shops and their number at one time was over 9 000 The period from April 1949 to March 1951 passed in an unsettled state owing to the integration of the various autonomous agricultural departments of the covenanting States By the beginning of 1950 51 however a unified agricultural department had come into being and started functioning efficiently In addition to the

grow more food scheme which was being given the highest priority taccavi loans were granted in the year 1950-51 deepening of existing and excavation of new wells was taken up many old wells were repaired and their water was made available for irrigation purposes new land was brought under cultivation fertilisers were distributed use of seeds n green manure was popularised and pumping sets and Persian wheels for increas ng irrigated areas were installed in many places The cultivation of subsidiary food crops like potatoes sweet potatoes etc was increased and better seeds were distributed Scientific methods of protection of plants from pests received constant attention and a regular plant protection scheme was prepared and put into operation The locust menace during the year was rather serious and anti locust operations continued throughout the year There were frequent invasions by large swarms right from June 1950 to the middle of February 1951 Mobile locust control squads equipped with hand and power dusting machines flame throwers and pest cides destroyed several locust swarms n Jodhpur Udaipur and Kotah Divisions part cularly from D cember 19 0 to February 19 1 with the result that little or no damage was done to *abi* crops There has been no great spr ng br eding of locust in the cultivated areas of Rajasthan

Saurashtra s annual foodgrains deficit is about 1 lakl tons Put the rregular rainfall draught in certain parts excessive rains in other centres and visit of locusts aggravated the posit on during the last three years The situation was however tackled by import and intensi e procurement drives The opening stock of foodgra ns on January 1 1950 as about 49 000 tons A quant ty of 16 /34 ton wa r ce e l from the Go ernment of Ind a under the Bas c Plan and ab ut 99 000 tons were procured under local procurement during the year 1950 With due caution and prompt action the State managed not to witness any ncident of starvation or collapse in the distribut on mach nery The ma n cult vation of the State are bajra jo a grou dnut sesamum cotton sugarcane and wheat Production of rice was con s dered negl gible but efforts made in a sc entif c manner ha e r lted n imme liate r se n its p odi ction The m n ot ce of rr g on i ell Government has undertaken several irr gat on p ojects both m jor and m nor Grow more food schemes are be ng n l rtaken by the Go ernment w th a view to achieve self sufficiency in food in Saurashtra by the end of 1951 An increase in product on by 19 967 tons of foodgrains w s recc ded dur ng the year The production of rice n S urashtra stands now at 25 000 tons per year hereas n 1948 49 nd ea l er yea it did not exceed 5 500 tons per year Go ernment ma nta ns 37 tr tor for bre k ng the soil and f cultivation pu poses It lso m nt ns Bor ng and Ag icultural Engineer ng Section for the purpose of help ng cultiv tors in the work of boring blast ng and c tra tor plough ng

Fourteen deep boring works are in progress Nine artesian flows were tapped while 113 sub artesian supplies of water had been obtained. The work of the section is being extended

Food production programmes of the Travancore Cochin Government started in previous years were continued with vigour and new programmes were started during the year Major irrigation schemes like the Peechi Irrigation Scheme the Chalakudy River Diversion Scheme and the Perinchani Thripparappu Scheme made considerable progress 2 000 acres of land would receive the first supply of water from the Peechi Irrigation Scheme and 3 000 acres of land from the Chalkaudy River Diversion Scheme during the next irrigation season The execution of Wadakancherry River Valley Scheme taken up in January 1951 is progressing Investigation of the Neyyar Project is expected to be completed within six months The Vembanad Project. the investigation of which was started last year has been sanctioned and steps are in progress to start the work The entire scheme would be completed in 1951 52 The work in connection with the Muvattupuzha River Diversion Scheme is well under way while the construction of the channels and extension of electric lines for pumping in connection with the Puzhakkal Storage Scheme are almost complete

Sixteen lift irrigation works benefiting a total area of 15 385 acres have been completed while six more items benefiting an area of 2 /90 acres are in progress Works in 13 places benefiting an area of 3 /45 acres would be started soon In addition to the above various land reclamation schemes have also made good progress About 2 000 minor irrigation works are completed benefiting an area of approximately 2 lakh acres About 11 000 tons of manure was distributed to the ryots at the concessional rate of 2|3 the cost price to benefit about 1 1 lakh acres Forty new wells were sunk for the benefit of private land owners on a subsidised basis and 114 private tanks were improved costing 1 88 lakhs A vigorous drive for the production and popularisation of compost manure was also carried out To encourage intensive cultivation a scheme for competition in paddy cultivation was started and prizes were distributed to the winners in the different areas A scheme for the production of synthetic grains from the mixture of tapioca and groundnut flour was also started and successfully demonstrated in the All India Exhibition held at Trivandrum in January 1951

In Uttar Pradesh the Government launched a drive for increasing production by (i) extension of green manure more particularly by growing *moong* type I in monsoon fallows (ii) converting about one crore acres of single cropped land into *dofasli* and (iii) quick multiplication and utilization of improved seed The following table shows the progress of grow more food campaign in the U P for the year ending 31st March 1951

1	Quantity of improved seed distributed—	
	(a) Kharif	3 ?59 tons
	(b) Rabi	18 644
2	Artificial fertilizers distributed	10 964
3	Oilcakes distributed	2 610
4	Rural Compost prepared	1 71? 774
5	Town Compost prepared	301 000
6	Sanai seed distributed	311

Under the Usar Reclamation Scheme about ? 640 acres of land were cleared of the jungle The total produce from this scheme would go up to ?000 maunds in 19?1 5? The Agricultural Engineering Department have brought under cultivation an additional area of about 15 400 acres which would yield about 1 54 lakh tons of foodgrains Tractor service also i available in the State Government possessing 500 tractors Three zonal and 10 rural workshops are maintained by the Government to undertake the servicing repairs and maintenance of tractors and tractor implements the manufacture of agricultural implements repairs to boring tools and plants and other equipment and the manufacture of strainers and other boring accessories

In May 19?0 th Government of Uttar Pradesh appointed a committee to estimate the irrigation and power requirements of each district of the State and to suggest ways and means for meeting them Th s committee has submitted its recommendations to the Government in the form of a fifteen year plan divided into three phases of five years each The first phase of the plan envisages the completion of the irrigation and power schemes which were then in progress the second phase includes the construction of another 1 650 tube wells in the eastern districts of the State extension of irrigation works in Bundelkhand and Mirzapur and launching of the Ramganga Dam Project (which on completion would generate ?3 000 k w of firm power and 27 000 k w of additional seasonal power) and the third phase includes the construction of 1 9?9 wells in the State and completion of the Ramganga and the Yamuna schemes Works on Sarada Canal Extension Bundelkhand and Mirzapur Scheme Ganga and Yamuna Canals tube wells etc progressed during the year and thousands of additional acres were brought under cultivation Government has also sanctioned project for the construction of Irrigation Research Institute at Roorkee and the work has been taken up Attached to this Research Institute the field research station at Bahadrabad where the hydraul and so l laboratories are situated and where model experiments on river training and other problems were being carried out during the year

During the year West Bengal tried to improve food production in the State by providing more irrigation and drainage facilities and reclaiming wasteland and by supplying seeds and manures and fertiliser

General of Health Services and four Assistant Drugs Controllers one at the headquarters and the other three at the main seaports of Bombay Calcutta and Madras have been appointed Two Inspectors have also been appointed for Delhi and Ajmer

In India there are at present four main Medical Stores Depots at Madras Bombay Calcutta and Karnal The first two have factories attached to them The Jaipur Depot which was being used for holding surplus stocks of the Defence Department was closed down on May 1 1950 The Delhi Depot which had been set up after partition to meet demands for displaced persons relief work was closed down on December 15 1950 and the stocks have been transferred to the Medical Depot at Karnal The Depot and Factories are running on a commercial bas[illegible] and are self financing

In the beginning of 1950 there was an acute shortage of Penicillin and other essential drugs in the country In May last year import of Penicillin Insul[illegible] Sulpha drugs Arsenicals Anti Leprosy drugs and Para Amino-Sali[illegible] was liberalised by the grant of free licences. Subsequently [illegible] Chloromycetin Glucose medicinal Normal Human Plasm[illegible] Sulpha drugs Diethyl Carbamazine Amino-acids X ray [illegible] [illegible]ts Cocaine Hydrochloride Emetine Digi[illegible] [illegible] etc has been liberalised

[illegible] [illegible]nization has been doing immense service to [illegible] [illegible]lth field Expert advice and demonstration [illegible] the Organisation in the field of Malaria [illegible] Maternity and Child Health etc. The [illegible] Expert Committees on Cholera Plague Tuber-cul[illegible] [illegible]n workers in these fields have been nomi-nat[illegible] [illegible] of the expert committees

[illegible] [illegible]ted N[illegible] International Children's Emergency Fund has been [illegible]ing India in the form of equipment and supplies and fellow-ships India has been receiving substantial assistance from the organi-sa[illegible]n since 1949 The U N I C E F had till the end of 1950 approved of programmes costing that organisation 3 191 000 U S dollars Some of the programmes have already been started and the others will be implemented during 1951 5

The Government of India has also done much spade work in pro-viding good housing and promoting anti Tuberculosis activities B C G Vaccination programme etc The activities of the various State Gov-ernments which are recorded below show that the States too have paid great attention to this problem

In Assam in the sphere of public health the medical staff had to divert their efforts for dealing with problems arising out of earthquake and floods The treatment of Kala azar was carried on with vigour and the disease shows signs of decrease There are 7[illegible] Kala azar dispen

san The common disease of hookworm in the villages was combated to check its incidence and for that purpose two mobile units were working Public health propaganda was carried on in the rural areas in full swing while Anti Malaria measures were being continued with vigour The vaccine depot in the State was brought to the level of other up-to-date vaccine institutes of India Work in Pasteur Institute also increased considerably during the period under review Leprosy centres have been opened in two hill areas The Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme Anti Smallpox Vaccinators Scheme and Anti T B Organisation for B C G work progressed satisfactorily

It has been the constant endeavour of the Bihar Government to provide better and increased facilities for medical education and relief and in spite of financial and other difficulties the State has been able to go ahead with some of its important schemes with the result that the State has now got two medical colleges with about four times the number of seats as before and with two big hospitals attached to them providing increased facilities for expert medical and surgical treatment in their various departments A number of mofussil hospitals too have been provincialised and improved Facilities for the treatment of T B cases were increased and further improvement in this direction is expected to be effected soon A team of B C G vaccinators are working now and a centr f i T I [illegible] nd training of T B workers under W H O s exp [illegible] l to l opened shortly

[illegible] e considerably helped to maintain effective serv [illegible] t and health centres have been opened in the [illegible] od [illegible] f the Ko [illegible] and [illegible] amala In brief an all round improvement [illegible] the matter of medical relief and training A n mber of [illegible] h lth hemes are also working n the State and the public h lth rganisati n ha l en c n derably strengthened to comb t epidemi and t t ke other necessary public health measures

D ing the Year Bombay has extended the medical and public health service in the State The efficiency and scope of service of the c il h sp tals at the d strict headquarters as well as d spensaries and grant n aid nstitutions have improved 19 of the c il hospitals maintain an ambulance service that transports serious pat ents from the in ter or to the hospital Although all the civil hospitals have their X ray un ts and provide some accommodation for T B patients a special hos p tal for chest diseases has been established at Aundh near Poona The hosp tal is equipped with up-to-date apparata and carries out advanced operative procedures with facilities for hospital zat on in s lubrious climate A B C G campaign has been launched along w th other ant T B measures and tra ning in radiology is g ven at the Bombay group of hospitals Grants a e also paid to non Governmental nst tut ons engaged n ant T B work

A grant of Rs 5 lakhs has been paid to the Society for crippled children which has started an orthopaedic hospital in Bombay

An anti leprosy campaign has been launched and a special leprosy officer has been appointed for the purpose The lepers home at Ahmedabad has been handed over to a missionary agency for management In the Kolhapur lepers colony water supply facilities have been improved The Haffkine Institute of Bombay maintains several departments with scientific laboratories manufacture and research activities A stud farm at Pimpri near Poona is to be purchased to enable the Institute to improve the manufacture of sera and vaccines Penicillin is also being bottled at the Institute which is already meeting a large demand for sera and vaccines for control of epidemic diseases and vitamin tablets etc

The State Government has been encouraging the ayurvedic and unani systems of medicine and has made a provision of Rs 150 000 during the year 1951 52 for grants to ayurvedic institutions Research in ayurved in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee of Research in Ayurved will be financed Government is also considering the recommendations of the Committee appointed to improve the conditions in the mental hospitals in the State and the diet scales of the patients in these hospitals have been increased

Training facilities and freeships and scholarships for deserving students at the Government training college in Bombay Poona Ahmedabad and Baroda have been increased A hostel for women students of the Grant Medical College of Bombay has been constructed and it accommodates 1 0 students Vigorous efforts are being made to improve the situation of supply of nurses with establishment of facilities for training and encouragement to recruitment of nurses The training and activities of medicines and health visitors are also being encouraged.

Under the scheme of medical rural relief medical practitioners are subsidized by the Government and they meet the requirements of medical attendance in the villages More centres of such service are being started The number of cottage hospitals is also to be increased The municipalities and district local boards running ayurvedic and unani dispensaries receive grants in aid from the Government

The Public Health Department has been expanded and strengthened to carry out among other functions those of preventive medicine and education In addition to the fully-equipped mobile hygiene units units combining medical and public health activities operate in several talukas They include maternity units and they tour the villages and serve the rural population There are also mobile hospital units which set up temporary hospitals in places where epidemic diseases are endemic. The large tracts in the State devastated by malaria have already been rid of the scourge and reclaimed with the employment of the D D T

spray The survey squads carry on malaria survey in various districts and malaria control is now combined with other public health activities and an intensive campaign is to be carried on in Dharwar District and Greater Poona

Hyderabad has taken various measures to fght the more prevalent diseases of the State Anti Malaria operations have been carried out at the Nizamsagar Development scheme and at the Tungabhadra Project Area and there has been considerable reduction in the incidence of the disease Hyderabad combated T B through its various full equipped clinics and hospitals B C G vaccination work was done vigorously by a team of workers in Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities The incidence of mortality by plague cholera and small pox is being reduced from year to year Preventive measures by flying squads controlled these epidemic diseases to a considerable extent especially in remote rural areas In the State there are two colonies of lepers and a leper home 126 hospitals and dispensaries all over the State acted as weekly leprosy clinics for out patients At Dichpalli there is a leprosy hospital with 400 beds Besides the Bureau of Health Education carried out health propaganda work by means of lectures health education and publicity in schools through newspapers and by organising health weeks public shows and exhibitions Maternity and child welfare work and rur l med cal work continue to receive the special attention of the Govern ment

The dislocated people who entered Jammu and Kashmir brought with them the epidemics of cholera and typhus An isolation hospital for cholera was organised immediately and the disease was brought under control The epidemiological laboratory that went out of func tion for want of microscope has been organ sed and put nto use nd this laboratory enables the doctors to diagnose the various types of typhus and adopt the required preventive measures To check the spread of tuberculcs s all those attacked were registered and attended to A chest diseases hospital was established in Srinagar with 50 beds and the number of beds has now been increased to 100 Kashmir approache l the W H O through India and with the help of B C G team of the W H O about a lakh of people have al eady been vacc nated To fight malaria abundant supplies of quinine were rushed to the mofussil area of Jammu and dur ng the year inc dence of m laria recorded a decrease To make medical aid reach the nter or plans are afoot to eq p the district medical officers v th mobile dispensaries and surg cal appliances The Health M nistry has establ shed a class for tra n ng the nurses A step of far reach ng importance that the Government of Jammu and Kashmir is trying to take s to e olve a pl n of chcol health serv ce on modern and up to-date lines and bring t nto f rce

In Madhya Bharat there are 500 hosp tals and dispensaries in

cluding the 2 big hospitals at Gwalior and Indore and 14 district hospitals 45 maternity homes 999 ayurvedic and unani dispensaries a tuberculosis sanatorium 2 mental hospitals and 3 leper asylums Government has employed touring *vaidyas* who visit patients every day within a radius of five miles of their place of work Special facilities are provided for training doctors in B C G vaccination X ray and laboratory work and for training nurses and compounders The Public Health section took measures for the control of malaria and epidemics and towards improving maternity and child welfare health propaganda sanitation etc

The Madhya Pradesh Government took sustained measures for fighting tuberculosis leprosy malaria and venereal diseases A State managed tuberculosis sanatorium has been a long felt need and it is proposed to establish one at Chindwara for which Rs 3 lakhs are provided In furtherance of the drive against tuberculosis Rs 1 6 lakhs have been provided for 200 beds in non Government hospitals and 100 beds in Government hospitals of the State Three teams have been trained for B C G vaccinations Two B C G centres have been started in the State At Nagpur centre alone about 38 000 persons have been tested and 11 000 have been vaccinated New expenditures are being met in the treatment of leprosy An important recent change of policy in respect of leprosy treatment is that provision is made not only for the treatment of leprosy patients at their homes where segregation is possible but also for complete eradication of leprosy in particular areas A team of health workers that was trained in anti venereal diseases work at the Simla Centre of the W H O is now doing field work in the State

New expenditures are being met towards anti malaria measures the number of anti malaria units functioning being eleven A provision of Rs 26 000 as new expenditure for the development of indigenous systems of medicine has been made A grant of Rs 4 000 was made to the Nagpur University towards the cost of establishment of a department in ayurvedic research Government also decided to raise the existing pay of vaidyas and hakims attached to ayurvedic and unani dispensaries under the janapada sabhas Government opened or made grants for the opening of about a dozen new cheap plan and ayurvedic dispensaries For prevention of water borne diseases a provision of Rs 67 000 has been made for continuing the scheme of protected water supply at important fairs in the State

The general policy and programme of the Madras Government with regard to public health is directed towards protecting the people against diseases and assisting them to preserve and improve their health through preventive measures and through treatment and cure of their ailments By implementing this policy during the year under review cholera

small pox and plague were brought well under control Training of medical personnel engaged the attention of the Government. Facilities were provided during the year to turn out a greater number of doctors licentiates of indigenous medicine nurses and compounders

Much leeway was made in the matter of providing medical facilities in rural areas A number of public health centres dealing with both preventive and curative aspects of health and having dispensaries attached to them were started Of the public health schemes the scheme for the provision of protected water supply in every area of this State has received the special attention of the Government A special fund of a crore of rupees has been set apart for this purpose

During the year the Mysore Government endeavoured to carry medical relief to the very doors of the people of the State Investigation in connection with the nutritional status of school children between the ages 5 and 10 was conducted in Ramanagaran Health Centre Experiments conducted during the year in vaccine institute to improve the quality of the lymph by using streptomycin in the process of purification of vaccine proved quite successful A scheme for the extension of relief measures against malaria has been carried through vigorously The activities of the Malaria Control Demonstration Centre of the W H O which were confined to only Sagar Taluk have been now extended to Hosanagar Taluk and part of Sorab Taluk Mobile dispensaries have been provided in these districts The State has altogether 48? medical institutions and 143 rural health centres

In Orissa there has been a steady increase in the public health activities The policy of provincialisation of the district headquarters and sub-divisional headquarters hospitals reached its final stage during the year The number of allopathic hospitals and dispensaries has now increased to 361 from 3?0 in 1948 The ill-equipped medical institutions in the ex States areas have been brought to the State standard Steps are being taken to provide X ray facilities in the district headquarters offices Indigenous system of medicine is encouraged by the Government A scheme for rendering medical aid to ad basis has been sanctioned and 10 centres are working now The anti leprosy campaign received impetus from the Government The Medical College and the Hospital at Cuttack have been expanded substantially

In order to ensure efficient service towards public health the health staff of all the local bodies who are primarily responsible for making sanitary and public health measures have been provincialised by the State Government The W H O carries on anti malaria work in the hill tracts of Jeypore In order to ensure good drinking water supply in rural areas the State Government has sanctioned grants (so far Rs 18 lakhs) to the district development committee for sinking tube and deep masonry wells throughout the State

In Pepsu the construction of the new Rajindra Hospital at Patiala started in April 1950 and a sum of Rs 15 lakhs was provided for this purpose in the budget for 1950 51 This hospital would form a nucleous of a medical college which is proposed to be started in the State In the budget for 1951 52 also a further sum of Rs 12 lakhs is provided for this purpose Three touring dispensaries are being maintained by the Government for providing medical aid to the villagers at their homes There are in the State 133 hospitals and dispensaries with 1 125 bed The plan for *aushadhalayas* was pursued a step further and a good num ber of aushadhalayas were opened in the State There is a proposal to have an ayurvedic college for training vaids to meet the growin needs

Anti malaria measures were more actively adopted in the flood affected districts of Kapurthala and Barnala where besides treating the standing water ditches and ponds with D D T and Kerosine oil palu drine pills were distributed free No disease was noticeable in an ep demic form in the State during 1950 51 Stray cases of small pox cho lera diarrhoea etc were promptly checked and preventive measure was immediately taken

The steps taken by the Punjab Government in the domain of public health are expansion of health and medical aid facilit es in rural and urban areas a vigorous drive against malaria and small pox a tho ough and radical renovation of public health and medical education and the B C G anti tuberculosis campaign on a mass scale Some of the measures of far reaching significance to improve the services and facilities avail able to people are

(1) Enactment of East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Registration Act with a view to regularising the practice of the two systems of medicine and bringing them to a certain mini mum standard of efficiency and control
(2) Initiation of anti fly campaigns in the municipal areas of Ambala Jullundur Ludhiana and Amritsar to minimize the spread of fly borne diseases
(3) Opening of twenty new maternity and child welfare centres
(4) Attaching dental clinics under the charge of highly qual fed and experienced dental surgeons to mofussil hospitals and to the civil hospitals at Simla Jullundur and Amritsar
(5) Initiation of the plan to place a hospital or a dispensary within every 100 miles of area of the province for every 30 000 of the population

The Medical College Amritsar and the Victoria Jubilee Hospital attached to it have been vastly improved New buildings have been added and existing ones renovated and extended Two subsidiary hos pitals Ramlal Eye Hospital and Gujarmal Kesra Deva T B Sanitorium

Amritsar have been acquired One of the first steps taken to bring medical relief to modern standards and to decentralise specialist services from the headquarters hospitals was to upgrade the hospitals at Jullundur and Karnal with provision for surgical eye ear nose and throat services As regards the rural areas it has been so planned as to place a hospital or a dispensary within every 100 miles of area and every 30 000 of population Government took special steps to check the incidence of malaria small pox plague and other epidemics Punjab was one of the first States in the country to take up B C G vaccination Over 1 5 lakh persons have been tuberculin tested and 75 000 given B C G

Since the formation of Greater Rajasthan in April 1949 the Medical and Public Health Department of the State has undergone the process of integration and reorganisation The integration scheme of this Department has been notified and officers for substantive appointment to the various senior posts are selected by a Selection Board set up for this purpose and their postings are made by the Government During the year under report five new dispensaries were opened additional buildings required for the S M S Medical College Jaipur were completed and necessary scientific equipment fitted in B C G campaign was started by borrowing the services of foreign team an eye camp and a surgical camp were organised in rural areas and a training class for sanitary inspectors course was opened in Jaipur

In Saurashtra there are 28 hospitals and 217 dispensaries and 23 grant in aid dispensaries A new central hospital has been proposed to be constructed at Rajkot at a cost of Rs 14 lakhs The hospital when completed would provide all modern facilities for out-door X ray and electro-therapy ophthalmic skin and venereal departments and treatment of various diseases Extensions to various hospitals were also undertaken Incidence of small pox has been reduced by extensive vaccination and cholera epidemic at Amran was controlled by intensive measures About 2 8 lakh people were benefited by anti malaria measures Anti fileria measures were effectively carried out on a vast scale at Porbander Anti T B activities were carried out by giving B C G Out of a total of 138 3?9 tested 58 656 were found positive and 41 668 cases were inoculated

The budgets of Travancore Cochin for 19 0 51 and 19 1 52 made increasing provisions for Medical and Public Health Departments to the tune of Rs 119 7 lakhs and Rs 131 8 lakhs respectively as against Rs 89 8 lakhs in 1948 49 Eight new dispensaries one tuberculosis sanatorium one tuberculosis clinic and a tuberculosis training and demonstration centre were started during the year A provision of Rs 1 lakh is made in the budget for 1951 52 for new dispensaries The construction of an up to-date building for the Ophthalmic Hospital at Trivandrum is in progress The General Hospital at Alleppey has been

converted into a Women and Childrens Hospital and a new General Hospital has been established in the old palace with provision for 175 patients The Avittam Tirunal Hospital at Ulloor would be completed and opened before the end of 1951

Extensive additions were made to the hospital at Trichur An X ray plant was installed in the hospital at Quilon while another would soon be installed in the General Hospital at Alleppey The construction of the medical college is nearing completion The college would have the college building the teaching hospitals the school and hostel for nurses hostels for students staff and menials playgrounds etc situated in the same premises Additional provision of Rs 5 lakhs over and above Rs 11 lakhs is made for improving the diet of the in patients The in patients in dispensaries were given diet at the rate of 12 oz of rice per day under this scheme An additional lump sum provision of Rs 6 lakhs is made for 1951 52 for supplying more medicine and surgical instruments to the hospitals

Vigorous attempts to control the spread of tuberculosis were made during the year Besides the opening of a new T B Sanatorium at Mulakunnathukavu with provision for 150 beds and a T B Clinic at Palluruthy and a demonstration and training centre at Trivandrum Government has also taken steps to intensify the B C G vaccination campaign More than 81 000 persons have been B C G vaccinated so far Necessary assistance has also been given for the starting of a branch of the T B Association of India in the State The Seals Sale Campaign conducted under the auspices of the Association was a grand success There were outbreaks of cholera in several parts of the State this being the cyclic year These were effectively checked with the result that there were only 360 deaths as against 7 800 in the 1943 epidemic and 6 600 in the 1935 epidemic Twenty additional maternity and child welfare centres have been sanctioned during the year Milk distribution work which was stopped in June 1950 was revived during the year and about 450 000 lbs of milk have been made available by the U N I C E F and 200 centres have been started for milk feeding

The splendid medical service done by some of the missionary hospitals in the State deserves special mention Besides the high standard of medical treatment patients receive here the understanding sympathy of the staff who work with selfless devotion and admirable zeal

In Uttar Pradesh medical aid in rural areas continued to receive the earnest attention of the Government 15 new allopathic dispensaries were sanctioned during the year bringing the number of newly-opened allopathic dispensaries since 1947-48 to 168 The number of ayurvedic and unani dispensaries has risen during the year from 41 to 519

The Uttar Pradesh T B Association is doing useful work with its nine clinics In October last a T B Seal campaign was started Other

anti T B measures also receive attention B C G vaccination on mass scale was started in September 1949 and it has been very successful

The two premier hospitals at Aligarh and Sitapur and the Rama krishna Mission Hospital do very good work and receive grants from the Government

A large number of far reaching recommendations of the Ayurvedic and Unani Systems Reorganisation Committee have been given effect to by the Government Last year a separate section was established in the Department A State pharmacy of indigenous medicines has been set up at Lucknow The Central Drug Research Institute in Lucknow is expected to be of much value to this pharmacy and play an important role in the manufacture of che p and effective drugs so essential to the poor population of the State

Public health activities continued during the year A great achievement during the year was the complete annihilation of death due to cholera in Kumbh Mela at Hardwar and Vrindaban by improved and intensified methods of sanitation and compulsory inoculation of the pilgrims Ten Kala azar and seven malaria units worked in the State with success In 1950 the number of anti plague and anti cholera inoculations rose to 1 4 6 006 and 1 558 385 Twelve temporary plague hospitals were set up in the districts of Banda Gorakhpur Basti Unnao Gonda and Deoria Anti rat campaign was undertaken in epidemic areas All these measures kept plague and cholera comparatively suppressed th s year

The West Bengal budget for 1951 5 provides for Medical and ublic Health over Rs 4 48 million—2 as 4 p es out of every rupee hat would go to the State exchequer is to be spent on this item In he State there are about 1? 500 doctors i e one doctor for every 1 98_ persons With about 19 000 hospital beds the State provides 0 8 bed or every 1 000 persons the Bhore Committee s target being 1 0_ beds or every 1 000 In 1946-47 the State had only 288 hosp tals n 1950 he number rose to 407 there were 718 dispensar es besides

220 mobile medical units are working in the rural areas of the State o combat ep demic diseases w th an army of 420 health s stants and 5 anitary inspectors 3 travelling eye clinics are subs d sed by the Gov rnment and 6 relief camp hospitals and dispensaries were opened in arly 1950 8 thana and 71 union health centres are in oper t on 8 are ready to be opened and 13? would be completed befo e the end of 1951 The sadar and subdivisional hospitals which have been pro nc alised on a temporary bas s during 19 0 51 are m nt ned and mproved Addit onal beds have been prov ded in m ny ho p tals A cheme for the manufacture of Pen cillin in collaboration with Messr if er Company of Amer ca under the ausp ces of Government is near ng completion Government has also asked the permiss on of the

Central Government to start the manufacture of D D T in collaborati
with private enterprise Other important steps taken include the im
port from Switzerland of machinery for the manufacture of artific
plastic teeth to be supplied to the public at cheap prices and reorganis
tion of the Blood Bank in Calcutta Medical College on payment bas
as an experimental measure In regard to medical education the Camp
bell Medical School has been raised to the College Standard and name
Nilratan Sarkar Medical College In line with the recommendation
of the Bhore Committee the standard of the Calcutta Medical Colle
and the Nilratan Sarkar Medical College has been raised Non Go
ernment medical colleges such as the R G Kar Medical College an
the Calcutta National Medical Institute have been given substantia
grants in aid to raise their standard of instruction The Calcut
Dental College and Hospital which have been provincialised impa
training up to the school standard but there is a proposal to raise th
standard to a degree in dentistry Facilities for training more nurse
were also provided during the year

The anti venereal diseases campaign has made steady progres
Government maintain a T B hospital in Kanchrapara with 416 beds
the number would be raised to 600 before the end of 1951 A new T
Sanatorium with 50 beds has been opened in Digri in Midnapore Di
trict Deserving free bed patients in the hospitals are given free suppl
of Streptomycine P A S etc In addition to these Government too
various measures for the eradication of malaria leprosy and infectious
diseases

Prohibition

During the year prohibition existed in varying degrees in the d
rent States Total prohibition was in force in some States partial
others yet others did not enforce it

Total prohibition was in force during the year under review
Bombay and Madras It was given to these States to march ahead bo
ly in the faith that the loss of revenue would be more than compensat
in the material and moral well being of those who succumbed to th
evil and in the logic that the burden of the State should not contin
to be disproportionately thrust on the economically backward people
Prohibition created large scale unemployment but these States hav
found alternate employment to those unemployed on this count

Travancore Cochin which had already 11 taluks completely dry i
troduced prohibition in two more taluks during the year To ach
better results Mysore gave up the original scheme of progressive red
tion in the number of shops and took up complete prohibition by d
tricts Out of nine districts in the State five districts and a few taluk
are completely dry now Opium smoking in prohibited throughou

the State except by licensed persons who are confirmed addicts During the year Uttar Pradesh consolidated prohibition in the existing dry areas—11 districts and 3 religious centres In Madhya Pradesh prohi bition has been in force in about half the area of the State As the result of the measure was in question Government appointed a fact find ng Committee of non-officials to enquire into the various aspects of the pol cy of prohibition The Committee has concluded examining evidences

In Assam total prohibition of opium except on medical grounds cont nues to be in force In Punjab and a few other States every week a day is dry In some other States import sale and use of liquor are discouraged In almost all the States juveniles are prohibited from the use of any kind of inebriants

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CHAPTER VII

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Centuries before the Greeks tried democracy in their City States Ind ans had in their Village Panchayats a true pattern of real democracy These panchayats progressively dwindled away as India was losing her freedom Under the British rule the panchayat was almost extinct and the village was neglected From its very inception Congress has declared unequivocally that Ind a progresses only to the extent her 7 mill on villages progress During the past five years the Congres Governments in the var ous States have worked towards the quick an l effect ve coming nto being of Local Self Government by encouragin the establishment of panchayats and local bodies wherever poss ble and by implementing numerous rural development schemes

Assam s precarious finances did not permit her to expend th necessary amount on local bodies Yet during the year Go ernm raised its help to some of the local bodies by more than 100 p A scheme to provide water supply and communication system l rural population through local bodies v as considered Loans ing to about Rs 14 lakhs were granted to the Gauhati Te pur S l Golaghat Silchar and Karimganj Mun cipalit es to impro e or re t their water supply system Many other municipal boards were n loans on liberal terms for improvement of roads bazars and s e r quarters For the convenience of the rural population more sul s trat on offices have been pened n the interior places

In Bihar there are now 871 legally constituted pan h ya s in which elections have been completed and 1 ?24 panchayats have been recommended for notification Unofficial panchayats number about 3 000 Gram panchayats in Bihar form a nucleus of inten i e serv ce n rural development work The State Government also ecently decide l to assist the municipal ties to improve their roads bes des its routine assistance to local bod es

In Hyderabad there are now 2 municipal corporat ons 26 mun cipal committees 1 4 town comm ttees and 16 distr ct board The Muni cipal Corporations of Hyderabad and Secun lerabad c me nto be ng on 29th March 1951 The Hyderabad Mun c p l and Town Com m ttees Bill which has been submitted to the l res lent for assent provi les for the reconstitut on of the c ty and town mun c pal ties

by election on the basis of adult franchise and gives powers to the elected bodies in municipalities. Hyderabad has 378 village panchayats. A new Village Panchayat Act was promulgated in February 1951 replacing the old Association under which panchayats are mostly nominated bodies with limited powers. The new panchayats would be elected by the villagers on the basis of adult franchise. All villages with a population of over one thousand and below five thousand would be declared panchayat villages. Provision has been made for the formation of panchayats in certain circumstances in villages with a population more than five thousand or less than one thousand. The powers of the panchayats to levy taxes have been enhanced and their functions have been greatly extended. A particular feature of the new Act is the creation of nyaya panchayat which would be in charge of the judicial administration of the village. Provision has been made to give 15 per cent of the land revenue and 33 per cent of the local cess of the village to the panchayat as aid from Government.

Jammu and Kashmir State has only three municipalities—Poonch, Jammu and Kashmir. During and after the Tribal attack from across Pakistan these cities were in bad plight. But as a result of the numerous steps taken by the State Government to bring back normalcy to these cities they are now functioning as any city in other parts of India. Many rural centres were found to have acquired urban characteristics. Modern sanitary amenities were provided for them and they have been declared as town areas. The Ministry of Local Self Government recently replaced the official chairmen of various municipal committees by non-officials and thus gave popular character to these committees.

In Madhya Bharat in accordance with the provisions of the Panchayat Act which was placed on the Statute Book some time ago, elections are taking place in the different districts since January 6 1951. These elections are held on Adult Franchise basis. The Panchayat Act lays down that every village with a population of one thousand or more would have a panchayat. The strength of the panchayat would be in the ratio of one for every 900 voters. Villages with smaller population would be grouped together to constitute the electorate for a single panchayat. Seats for Harijans and Adivasis would be reserved where the number of Hharijan and Adivasi electors is less than 15 per cent of the total electorate of the panchayat. There would be a kendra panchayat for any single area having 20 000 to 30 000 population and election to this body would be indirect. The village panchayat would elect the president vice president and other members of kendra panchayat. They would also elect nyaya panchayat with maximum and minimum strength of 11 and 5 respectively. The presidents of the kendra panchayat would constitute a mandal panchayat and would elect their own office bearers. Panchayats would have powers to levy

land cess house tax and labour tax The State Government s grants in aid to the 197 municipalities in the State amounted to Rs 12 lakhs during the year Besides loans of 4 lakhs each were granted to Indore and Lashkar Municipalities Town Improvement Boards would soon be formed to plan improvement schemes

In Madhya Pradesh the first stage of separating judiciary from the executive came on 1st July 1950 when judge magistrates were appointed at the janapada headquarters The janapada set up was itself newly introduced on that date Local autonomy is now taken down to the villages through a net work of gram panchayats So far 5 18 gram panchayats have been established in villages having a population of 1 000 and over while 4 500 gram panchayats are being established in villages with a population between 500 to 1 000 There is a proposal to establish panchayats in villages with a population less than 500 About 7 000 villages would have such gram panchayats The total number of gram panchayats would then come to 16 68 In order to enable the panchayats maintain a fair measure of efficiency the State Government provides initial grants of Rs 200 for each gram and Rs 300 for each nyaya panchayat The State Government also contributes 50 per cent of the expenditure on the Janapada Panchayat Inspectorate working under the Janapada Sabha In conformity with the policy of decentralisation as envisaged in the new set up of administration the State Government took an important step by amending the Panchayats Act 1946 The C P and Berar Panchayats Act 1946 (I of 1947) makes it permissible for gram panchayats to undertake the collection of land revenue and other State dues

In Madras State the institutions of Local of Local Self Government —2 district boards 95 municipalities (excluding the Corporation of Madras) 7 600 minor and 480 major panchayats—continued to progress in an encouraging manner during the year under review The 25 district boards had an income of Rs 443 lakhs and spent Rs 396 lakhs on the various ameliorative measures including the maintenance of 2 180 miles of roads and of 15 571 schools and 1 301 medical institutions Fifteen lakh boys and girls attend the 15 08 elementary schools run by the district boards while about a lakh of boys and girls attend the 363 secondary schools under their charge About 1 crore patients are treated in the medical institutions During 1950 51 the municipalities also showed good progress The annual income and expenditure of these municipalities are Rs 513 lakhs and Rs 456 lakhs respectively The municipalities now maintain 2 944 miles of roads and 1 351 educational and 141 medical institutions and also 166 maternity and child welfare centres In all during the year 2 lakh students studied in 1 272 elementary schools and 46 109 in the 79 secondary schools Forty nine lakh patients have been treated in the medical institutions run

by these municipalities In Madras there are now 7 600 minor and 400 major panchayats These panchayats maintain 1 262 schools which im part education to 66 511 children The coming into force of the Madras Panchayat Act on April 1 1951 signalled the ushering in of 16 000 additional panchayat institutions in the State The Act makes the formation of panchayats in villages with a population of 500 and over compulsory By this Act the panchayats become autonomou units of local administration invested with large powers in all matters relating to village life and village economy

Mysore has 106 municipalities and out of them 65 have elected non official presidents Most of the municipalities get the assistance of chief officers also Bangalore and Mysore have City Improvement Trust Boards to solve the housing problem

In Orissa under the Gram Panchayat Act there are 530 gram panchayat in selected villages all over the State out of which 1/3 ar adalati panchayats with powers to dispose of petty civil and criminal ases The administration of these gram panchayats is kept under review periodically and steps are being taken to improve and syste matise work by imparting necessary training to the members of the panchayats The Orissa Municipal Act had been extended to 1? municipalities and recently elections had been held on the basis of adult franchise Eight more municipalities and a few more notifed area committees besides the two already existing are propo ed to be established

In Pepsu the Panchayat Act has been promulgated The rules and laws relating to Local Self Government have been suitably amended and modified and they have replaced the different laws applicable in th various covenanting States Elections to most of the municipalities and small town committees under the new system are nearing completion

The Punjab Government has been pursuing a policy of steady democratisation of Local Government Institutions in the State The characteristic features of the Punjab Gram Panchayat Bill 19 0 (which was on the anvil of the Punjab Legislative Assembly) are compulsory establishment of panchayats in each of the villages and widening the scope of administrative and judicial functions of the panchayats The final set up of the local bodies would have many mportant features Mention may be made of one or two Elections to local bodies would be in universal franchise and all local bodies must have elected presi dents unless a local body by two-thirds majority chose to have an offcial president There would be no reservation of seats for any class or community except for the scheduled caste for a period of ten years in proportion to their population In view of the increasing importance of Ludhiana Jullundur Ambala Rohtak and Karnal these munici palities have been raised from the second to first class Loans totallin

ɪ Гs 8 laKhs ᵥ ere adᵥanced to locᵊl bodies to fnance schemes of water-supplɟ dramage roads etc This included a loan of Гs 1 lakh to the ɪ Amrɪtsar of Гs 0 000 each to the Rupar Municipal Committee and the Hissar Municipal Committee for the construction of stalls for displaced ɪ Municipal Committee for the construction of stalls for displaced ɪ persons

In Rajasthan there are 13/ municipalities 7 district boards and _ 800 villages panchayats Under the new reorganisation district boards and municipalities are placed under the Director of Local Bodies and village panchayats under a Registrar His assistants are entrusted with the supervision of cooperative societies also and this has helped to co ordinate the activities of the village panchayats and the cooperative soc eties Enactments relating to village panchayats existed in the former States of Jodhpur Jaipur Udaipur Bikaner Kotah Bundi Jhalawar Kar uli Bharatpur Sirohi Tonk and Shahpura The pro visions of these Acts and the r actual application varied from State to State and at the time of integration there was no un fed system of p nchayat adm nistrat on A draft ordinance of the Rajasthan Pan hayat Raj en saging adult franchise self sufficiency of panchayats and st ch improvements has been drawn up and is s on expected to become law

Saurashtra has 8↓ statutory and semi and non statutory munic palities In the feld of Local Self Government activities in illage areas steady progress was made and Saurashtra had at the end of the per o l under reviev more than 500 gram panchayats People showed great in tiative in th formation of these gram panchayats and instances have been recorded of healthy competition bet een these institut ons fro n lifferent villages

In Travancore Cochin one of the new schen es tal en up by the I ncl ayat Department was the installat on of commun ty radio sets in v lla es Accordingly 13 sets have already been installe l and the que tion of installing more is under consideration Other activities l ke the execution of public works provision of publ c health amen ties sanit tion and promotion of agricu lture and cottage nd tr e etc con tinued as usual

In Uttar Prade h d ring the year 1950 I accmpreh ɪ ve Act to remove certain shortcom ngs and def c enc es n the Munic p l L ɪ ɪ ɪ respect of franch se and election was brought on the Statute Book The number of municipalit es ncreased f om 110 to 119 Lo advanced to mun cipalities in 1950 51 amounted to about Rs /6 9 l kl Of these loans three lo ns amounting to Rs 3 68 lakl s ere paid to the Mun cipal Loards of Lucknow an l All haba l and the Devel pment I oard of Kanpur for their Sewage Ut lisation Sc iemes Gr nts in ai l ᵥ ere rece ve l ly the munic pal t es from various departments of the

State Government and these amounted to Rs 5.52 lakhs. Grants and loans made by the Local Self Government Department during 1950-51 to district boards amounted to about Rs 117 lakhs including Rs. 6 lakhs towards cost of dearness allowances. The total number of primary schools under district boards during the year was 493 as against 335 in 1948 the number of students having increased from 33,516 to 47,433.

Local bodies in West Bengal (municipalities including Calcutta Corporation district boards and union boards) were formerly a mixed body of partly elected and partly appointed members. In January 19.. by three amending Acts the system of appointments was abolished in all local bodies (except those in Darjeeling) and all seats were thrown open to election. Eighty seven village panchayats have been formed under executive order where there was local response and the formation of another eighty has been decided upon during the year 1951-52. The term of supersession of the Calcutta Corporation is extended up to the 31st March 1952. There is a proposal to reconstitute the Corporation by holding a general election at the expiry of the period of suppression. The Calcutta Municipal Bill 1951 which is expected to be enacted before the Corporation is reconstituted is under the consideration of a Select Committee of the Legislature.

Rural Development

Assam's rural development plan covers an area of 50,000 square miles and a population of about 92 lakhs. The Government initiated the rural development plan by passing the Assam Rural Panchayat Act in 1948 and uptill now 30 rural panchayats have been established. The cooperative movement was reorientated and its activities have been projected through the rural panchayats. Important aspects of rural development such as weaving cottage industries sericulture and cooperatives were carried out on a reorganised basis so that these activities effecting the village life could give a fillip to the rural development plan. The rural population showed intense interest during the year in the *self help projects* such as building of roads digging of tanks construction of public buildings etc. From the record of work the people have done it might safely be said that the rural population themselves have already completed work in the form of labour worth several times the money the Government distributed among the people.

In Bihar the cooperative movement expands steadily and from a purely credit movement it has changed into an agency for all round economic development of the masses. The percentage of credit societies which was 92.7 in 1947 was reduced to 51.4 in 1950 and the percentage of multi purpose cooperative societies which was 3.3 in 1947 went

up to 40 2 in 1950 Besides the different occupational groups like weavers blacksmiths harijans oilmen shoemakers others also have been brought into the cooperative fold The State Cooperative Bank and some cooperative societies have undertaken various other new activities like the marketing of goods extension of jute growing housing motor insurance milk supply canteen etc

The scheme for the production of khadi under the aegis of the Bihar Khadi Samiti was given an interest free loan of Rs 881 000 in 1949 0 and a further sum of Rs 285 000 will be paid during 1951 52 Several centres for training of khadi workers were also started

A scheme of leather tanning and manufacture of leather goods in rural areas is working in Ranchi district for which Rs 72 000 has been sanctioned A comprehensive scheme for the development reorganisation and growth of cottage industries is under the examination of Government

The Government of Bombay has recognised and strengthened the Cooperative Department with a view to building up a statewide cooperative organisation that would achieve reconstruction of the rural economy improvement of production and self sufficiency prosperity and socio economic welfare of the population Schemes of extension of rural credit development of cooperative marketing cooperative farming lift irrigation development of cottage industries etc have been introduced for this purpose Agricultural cooperatives received subsidies for working expenses Subsidies were also given to various cooperative banking organisations to cover their losses if they opened additional branches and pay offices for meeting the demand of agriculturists for finance Uptill March 1951 about 120 cooperative farming societies were formed Lift irrigation societies are being helped with loan of 50 per cent of the cost of machinery installed Subsidies to the maximum of Rs 150 an acre of land are being paid to the cultivators and at the rate of Rs 900 for the first and Rs 450 for the second and third years towards the cost of the secretaries and drivers of societies In addition loans have been given for works like construction of reservoirs canals etc Technical advise and training are also given by the engineering section of the Department The trainees receive stipends

In order to promote healthy and harmonious development of various cottage industries and village artcrafts and industrial production the Government has established a network of semi official and non-official as well as official organisations like the village industries committee co ordination committee forest labour cooperative societies industrial cooperatives district industrial associations provincial cooperative association industrial banks marketing and sales depots The number of industrial cooperatives has thus increased from 09 in 1946 to nearly 1 000 and the membership from 25 000 to 79 000 These cottage industries include

handloom and powerloom weaving tanning and leatheries be keepin
pottery paper manufacture fishing bangle manufacture sandal carving
pottery paper manufacture fishing bangle manufacture sandal carvi
etc Special agencies have been set up for distribution of yarn to hand
loom weavers and for organising the handloom industry Loans grants
and subsidies are given for formation of various cooperatives and acti
vities of cottage industrial production The financing agencies are given
guarantees for credit and capital formation and marketing purchase
and sale of cottage industrial products are organised Every kind o
financial and other aid is given to village artisans and craftsmen
There are 90 peripatetic schools and parties imparting training in
handloom wool weaving dyeing tanning lacquer work fibre industry
etc and stipends are paid to trainees Seventeen peripatetic parties
are maintained specially for the benefit of backward class s and
interest free loans are granted to members of these classes Centres
and classes are conducted for training in sericulture village oil indu
try pottery glass bangles and scholarships are awarded to hereditary
artisans for training in the Sir J J School of Art Four centres have
also been established for production of village industries Government
subsidizes the various schemes of the Village Industries Committee
Spinning weaving and production of khad are encouraged with grant
of subsidies by the Committee which is running 1[illegible]0 Khadi production
centres in the State The Committee organises production in variou
village industries like palm gur soap manufacture fibre product on
production of honey and salt paper manufacture oil production wool
weaving etc

During the year under review the cooperative movement in Hyder
abad has been forging ahead with its all round activities The Hyder
abad Agricultural Cooperative Association which came into being in
1950 has through its 137 centres already distributed 366 oil engines
and pumps Tractors are also given on hire to cultivators by the
Association The Federation of India Cooperatives which was recent
ly formed would supply raw material and machinery to small scale in
dustries and arrange for the marketing of their products The con-
sumers movement in the State is of recent origin There are now 13[illegible]
Consumers Societies with a working capital of about Rs 6 lakhs
Their membership has increased from 1 000 to [illegible] 000 this year

In Jammu and Kashmir rural development work is done by the
seven hundred and-odd village panchayats in the State In Kashmir
Valley the works are connected with improving irrigation facilities
construction of flumes replacement of rotten flumes construction of
dahans to ensure equitable distribution of water etc In Jammu the
works are mainly connected with improvement of ponds and con
struction of tanks and wells In addition works of general nature as

construct on of roads latrines and parks were undertaken at places where panchayats were equipped with funds

The Co operative Societies Act u ifying law s relating to cooperativ ocieties in Madhya Bharat has already been placed on the Statute Book The total number of cooperative societies in the State is 5 608 with a total membersh p of 150 000 and working capital of about Rs 330 lakhs 3 0 ooperative societ es f var ous types were registered in Madhya Bharat last year There are now 5 cooperative central banks in the State w th a w r king capital f 1 s 154 lakh An institute o the lines of Provincial Cooperative Institute was organ sed and regi tered A Central Village Uplift Advisory Committee to advise Gov ernment on all matters relating to village uplift has been appointed

A State Handloom Committee of official and non official representa tives was formed for advising the Madhya Pradesh Government in regard to the development of handloom industry Similarly a State Cottage Industries Board consisting of official and non official memb rs w s formed for the promotion of cottage industries The Board has approved of the suggestion to establ sh an Industrial Institute for Cottage Indus tries at Nagpur for carrying out research and investigation into the economics of industries relating to chemicals engineering food leather ceram cs and general industries The three *lol shalas* in the State train village boys in professions for which they show special apt tude Around each *lol shala* all round development of about 10 village is tries under the Village Group Scheme The khadi centre at Lailunga in the Raigarh District is run by the Basna Centre Khadi Vidyalay Raipur A grant of Rs 5 000 was given to the Basna Centre to maintain the continuity of work done by the State Government during 1949 50 The work of khadi product on continues to be done by the villagers and nearly 20 villagers have been trained in the art

In Madras the working capital of the cooperative movement during the year under rev ew was larger than the revenue of the State Government The urban banks disbursed about Rs 9 crores as loans and the rural cred t societies about Rs 7 crores The cooperat ve stores move ment with its central stores and its pr mary stores sold goods to the extent of Rs 49 crores Handloom goods wo th Rs 6 crores we produced by the Cooperat ve Weavers Organisation Milk Supply Cooperative Soc eties distr buted milk worth over Rs 1 crore Th marketing soc eties helped agriculturists to d spose of agr cultural pr duce worth Rs 4 lakhs It s estimated that cooperation has lready reached 64 per cent of the villagers in the State and that 17 per cent of the rural population are membe s of cooperat e soc eties The number of indiv duals helped by the entire movement in the State works out to 16 millions—roughly 3? 7 per cent of the popul t on

By March ?1 1951 there were n the State 13 7 6 cooperat ve

societies working with 11 66 lakhs members and Rs 140 34 lakhs as paid up share capital The rural credit societies serve a population of 59 23 lakhs Under the Firka Development Scheme 219 wells have been sunk 230 new wells are under construction 252 wells were repaired 184 miles of new roads were formed and 41 miles of roads were improved, and 89 elementary schools 215 night schools 200 adult schools 89 reading rooms and 169 libraries were started

In Mysore under the scheme for the reorganisation of rural development work a separate department was created with the Commissioner for Rural Development as its head 82 taluk and 716 multi purpose cooperative societies were started and the impetus given through these multi purpose cooperative societies to serve rural finance and to share the benefits of money circulation in villages in order to avoid profiteering by middlemen has been very much appreciated by the rural population

The fourth year of freedom witnessed progressive revitalisation of the cooperative movement in Orissa During the year 204 agricultural credit societies 8 non agricultural credit societies 9 agricultural non credit societies and 82 non agricultural non credit societies were started in the State Prior to independence the total number of working societies stood at 3 917 The number has now risen to about 5 000 As against 15 central cooperative banks prior to independence there are now 23 The Provincial Cooperative Bank and the Provincial Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank were stabilised and improved The provincial cooperative marketing society is rendering considerable service to producers working under the cooperative fold to market their goods Of the industrial cooperative societies mention must be made of the Oil Ghani Societies the Horn Workers Society of Parlakimidi the Bell metal Societies of Jeypore and societies for spinning bee keepin[g] and rope making and the fisheries societies Th[ere] are also multi pur[pose] classes and devot[ed] living conditions

[illegible] ve [illegible]ect is on the anvil and an Industrial Finance Corporation is under contemplation When these two are achieved the frame work of the movement would be complete

In Pepsu benefit of the cooperative movement has been extended to the rural areas and various multi purpose cooperative societies have been registered The Sewanagar Cooperative Society with a working capital of nearly Rs 1 lakh deserves special mention The society envisaging joint farming and common kitchen for the whole village is proving a great success since its formation in April 1950

In the Punjab there are 8 145 agricultural credit societies 1,516 consolidation of holdings societies 500 live stock societies 275 rural multi purpose societies and 29 rural consumers stores besides a large

number of other societies like the thrift and saving education arbitration better living and anti-erosion and soil conservation cooperative societ es Holdings with an area of ,0 lakh acres have already been consolidated The anti erosion and soil conservation societies numl ei ing about ,00 have reclaimed considerable area of wasteland

Cooperative movement in Saurashtra has come into its own On April 1 1948 there were only 918 credit societies and during the year the number rose to 733 A two-man delegation was sent to Japan for special training in the development of cottage industries Rs 2 lakhs were sanctioned for the purpose of the development of cottag industries during the year 1951 52 Government spends Rs 20 lakhs per year for the levelopment of industries of State A provision has been made for extend ng loans to individual craftsman artisans and to in lustrial cooperative soc eties Government has also sponsored an Industrial Cooperative Association with an authorised capital of Rs 10 lakhs out of which Rs 2 5 lakhs have been subscribed by the Government

During the year there was a steady increase in the number of cooperative soc eties in Travancore Cochin There is now no taluk without coop rative societies One of the new features of progress in this field is the c ganisation of the co r industry on a cooperative basis With a view to enabling the employees in co r industry to l e free from the exploitat on of middlemen Government has sanctioned a scheme for th organisation of coir ndustry on a cooperative basis and an amount of Rs 1 lakh for the purpose 25 Coir Cooperative Societies were organised during the year and almost all of them have started work There is a plan to org nise two dozen societies every year for a per od of fi years A Fair Wages Committee was appointed to report on the wag s to co r workers Cooperative movement has been further extended for the supply of milk for the d stribution of yarn and also for cooperative f rming The Cooperative House Construction Scheme starte l la t ye r for the construction of houses for the rural agricultural lab urers fishermen industrial labourers and municipal employees at a cost not exceedin Rs 1 500 per house was continued with vigour dur ng the e r Dur ng the year 1949 50 about 181 houses were constructed at a total estim ated cost of Rs 1 92 94 In addition to these 213 houses are now under construct on Another ,3 houses more would be constructed during the year An amount of Rs 5 lakhs has already been spent on the scheme so far and anotl er amo nt of Rs 7 lakhs ha e been rebuilt n the Kuttanad area and the rebu ld ng of 100 huts more would be taken up during tl e current year Government l spent Rs 10 000 on the scheme

In Uttar Pradesh there are at pre ent 11 t tion l cla e parting tra ning in 10 cr fts More tl an 2 500 art ns ha e complete l training and a large number of tl em l ve started tl e o n w rk l ops

Cooperative societies have been organised at 18 different centres and Production centres have developed at 40 places. The State Government is running a scheme for the development of handloom industry. The Government is also carrying out a comprehensive scheme for the production and development of handspinning and weaving in the State. The scheme works under the organisation of a Khadi Development Committee which was constituted by the Government for the purpose and on which all the eminent khadi enthusiasts of the State are represented. The wool, gur, palm jaggery, oil and such other cottage industries continued to receive the attention, encouragement and patronage of the Government.

During the two years following independence West Bengal organised 536 multi purpose societies and in 1950 the total was 1,611. On the credit side there were 5,523 old credit societies and 1,075 crop-loan societies. In the sphere of non credit societies and urban banks, that is, employees' co-operative credit societies and urban banks, the movement has showed a marked improvement. In the year under review there were 1,3[illegible] societies of the above two kinds and their working capital went up to Rs 1,880.66 lakhs. The industrial societies numbering 1,18[illegible] worked with a working capital of Rs 17.28 lakhs. About 1[illegible]5 societies had been organised by the end of 1950 for the rehabilitation of the refugees under the scheme of the Government of India. A few of these societies receive necessary loans and grants from Government and they have done useful work for the rehabilitation of the refugees while many others could not function for want of financial accommodation. The 10 central banks are the financing authorities of all the rural societies and the West Bengal Provincial Cooperative Bank is the apex institution in the State for providing necessary finance to the central banks under i[illegible]

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE *Our Immediate Programme* New Delhi 1950 viii plus 99 pp Re 1.

A useful general introduction to problems of economic planning in India. It covers most sectors of economic activity and states on each point the policy generally approved by the Planning Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Presidents of Provincial Congress Committees held at New Delhi in April 1950 as set forth in the memorandum and resolutions adopted by the conference. The programme is concerned with the vital problems of agrarian reform and planned investment, lays down basic principles for the planned development of cottage and small scale industry to increase employment opportunities and the volume of production, outlines the proposed administrative machinery for rural development and analyses the relationship between housing conditions and labour productivity.

International Labour Review, Geneva

CHAPTER VIII

UPLIFT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Government of Assam places the interest and welfare of the tribal people of the State before everything else Assam spent substantial amounts in the improvement of communications spread of education establishment of hospitals etc and has drawn a comprehensive scheme for furthering the welfare of the Tribes Communications in the tribal areas received pointed attention of the Government and efforts were made in that direction Government has got a grant of Rs 34 lakhs for development purposes in the Hills and it is hoped that more headway in the tribal development plan will be made in the next few months

In Bihar the Adivasis and members of the scheduled castes and backward classes received special attention from the Government A number of schemes recommended by the Harijan Welfare Committee have been given effect to and a large number of stipends and scholarships are awarded to students belonging to scheduled castes scheduled tribes and backward communities To save the aboriginal population from being fleeced by usurious Mahajans Government has opened about 150 Grain Golas The Adivasis now take grains from these Golas at a very much cheaper rate of interest than that charged by the Mahajans The State Government has also launched upon a programme of opening more schools and hostels in aboriginal areas besides granting a large number of scholarships and stipends to aboriginal boys and girls attending primary and high schools and college Arts Science and Technical Better hostel accommodation and facilities for admission to educational institutions have been provided for scheduled caste students and students of backward classes Better and larger irrigational facilities have been provided for the Adivasis also Training centres for popularising handspinning and handweaving have been opened for them

The tribal people in Hyderabad and the Harijans who are economically as backward as the Tribes number more than 10 lakhs To attend to their well being a Department of Social Service was established in 1947 The schemes of the Social Service Department are based on free allotment of lands with necessary agricultural requirements interest free taccavi loans for productive purposes collective and cooperative farming and cattle breeding improved gardening veterinary and health facilities through mobile units cooperative mult[illegible]le stores purchase

and sale depots and cooperative and grain banks necessary education and crafts adult education vocational guidance panchayats settlement of land disputes commutation of dues through cooperative societies, upplying plough bullocks on hire purchase system and their commodities at cheap rates and several other welfare facilities Already abou 1C lakh acres of land have been allotted to Aboriginals and other backward classes So far six Training Centres where the Tribals are trained as chool teachers and 137 tribal village schools have been established Night classes for adults are also being run The literacy percentage has risen from 0 6 to 2 5 The State Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs 1 crore for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and a Committee consisting of 7 officials and 14 non officials has been formed to administer the amount Certain schemes in this regard have already been put into operation

The Madhya Bharat Government sanctioned a sum of Rs 6 lakhs for uplift of backward classes out of which Rs 5 lakhs were earmarked for distribution to districts in proportion to their backward population The sum is being utilised for giving assistance to people in various activities of village uplift There are about 14 lakh Harijans and 11 akh Adivasis in Madhya Bharat who together form one fourth of the toal population of the State Harijan and Adivasi students are ex empted from payment of tuition fees for five years in the first instance in all Government educational institutions Scholarships and free supply of books as well as other school requirements are granted to deserving candidates There are 35 night schools which receive financial aid Fifteen boarding houses have also been opened for them The follow ing are some of the industrial schemes launched for the benefit of Harijans and Adivasis (1) a tannery at Narsingarh (2) three leather entres at Gwalior Indore and Ratlam (3) a tannery at Dewas (4) four handloom centres in the Adivasi areas for imparting training in weaving and spinning and (5) a palm gur production centre

In Madhya Pradesh the Adivasis constitute a sizeable section of the population To improve their lot the State Government has launched a Five Year Backward Areas Welfare Scheme as prepared by the late Shri Thakar Bappa The Scheme provides for the opening of primary schools and middle schools and hostels attached to middle schools for the convenience of the boys coming from long distances and the award of monthly scholarships to middle school high school and college students at the rate of Rs 10 Rs 15 and Rs 25 per student Selected aboriginal students for the normal school training are given a stipend of Rs 20 per month and inmates of hostel Rs 1 In order to make school going interesting the scheme provides for the free supply of mid-day refreshments slates and books in primary schools and cloth ing and special awards to girl students During the year there were

148 primary schools 15 middle schools and 14 hostels running under the Scheme and /48 61 and 15 scholarships were awarded to middle school high school and college students respectively 1?8 students were admitted to normal school training In the hostels 612 inmates resided There were in all 18,310 boys and ?,/89 girls studying in primary schools and 801 boys and 25 girls studying in the middle schools The Five Year Scheme also provides for the formulation of multi purpose cooperative societies to supply th nec ssities of life to the Adivasis and infuse in them the spirit of self help and cooperation At present there are 31 such societies School teachers are provided with medicine chests to give medical relief to Adivasis and during the year 40 000 Adivasis were treated by these teachers

Madras Government has created a special Department for Harijan Welfare Provision of house sites to poor Harijans either wholly or partially free maintenance of schools grant of scholarships stipends boarding grants grants for the purchase of books slates and clothing provision of wells tanks etc. for the supply of drinking water and assignment of lease of land for cultivation are some of the benefits Harijans receive now The State Government recently passed orders that all poor Harijans who were unable to secure house sites for them selves should be given three cents of wet land or five cents of dry land free of cost The Collectors of all Districts were instructed to see that at least 1 000 house sites were acquired and granted during the period under review in each district.

In Orissa 40 per cent of the people are from backward areas comprising of the aboriginal and tribal people The schools founded for these people impart literacy education spinning weaving carpentry agriculture gardening etc. In order to improve the economic condition of the people in rural areas Village Welfare Centres have been established in different districts which demonstrate the benefits of better agricultural practices cottage industries upgrading of cattle etc

In Pepsu a separate department created in 1949 looks to ameliora tion of the living conditions of the backward classes Rupees 16 lakhs have been earmarked for being spent on them in three years During the year 1950 51 this department awarded monthly stipends amounting to about Rs 3 2 lakhs to about 11 000 backward class students Resident students were awarded monthly Rs ?0 in schools and Rs 0 in colleges for mess in addition to the stipends and fees A number of adults are also being granted stipends for vocational training Government has decided reservation of 12 5 per cent seats in direct recruitment to service for the members of backward classes

In the Punjab the backward classes comprising the Scheduled Castes and the Criminal Tribes were the greatest sufferers of partition Government s attention is pointedly concentrated on the education of

the Scheduled Caste children who besides being given free tuition up to M A are eligible for stipends During the financial year 1950-51 the State Government sanctioned more than Rs 2 lakhs as scholarships and Rs 1 lakh as free concessions to Harijans and Backward Caste Sikh students Government has also reserved 15 per cent of the vacancies in all services for Scheduled Caste candidates A large number of refugee Criminal Tribes have spread themselves over the Punjab The work of supervision and reclamation of these Criminal Tribes was entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner Criminal Tribes in Punjab (I) The Criminal Tribes are grouped in three types of settlement as (i) Reformatory (ii) Industrial and (iii) Agricultural There is a Criminal Tribes Reformatory Settlement at Amritsar Those of the Criminal Tribes whose stay at home is considered a menace are removed to the Reformatory and given training in regular life and in trades like carpentry weaving tailoring and shoe making Schools are provided for Criminal Tribes children Adults are persuaded to attend evening classes Government has established agricultural establishments where training in the use of modern agricultural implements is given to the Criminal Tribes An industrial settlement would very soon be established for the benefit of these tribes

In Rajasthan the Backward Class Welfare Department was started in 1948 to safeguard and promote the interests of backward classes There are at present 17 primary schools 4 hostels and a night school run by the Government primarily for the students from the backward classes and special scholarships and privileges are extended to them With a view to bringing about all round improvement in the living conditions of backward classes of Rajasthan Shri Amrit Lall Yadava a representative of the Scheduled Castes has been appointed Deputy Minister for Welfare of Backward Classes and Tribes in the new Ministry which was formed in April 1951

Organised efforts for the welfare of backward classes are continuously being made in Saurashtra Since the formation of the State observance of untouchability has been made a penal offence and the condition of the Harijans is improving step by step They have been given place in all services and no barriers remain against them in any public institutions Backward Class Department of the Government conducted various campaigns for the uplift of backward classes Finding out adequate and sanitary dwellings for Harijans is an acute problem A plan has been drawn up for constructing houses for Harijans at an expenditure of Rs 6 lakhs A cooperative association has been created for this purpose Government proposes to contribute Rs 2 lakhs to this cooperative institution A Board has been constituted by the Government for the uplift of backward classes and the schemes are being undertaken under the aegis of this Board

In Travancore Cochin a scheme for the advancement of backward mmunit es on a systematic basis was accepted by Government during e first year of Integration envisaging the advancement of these com unities by assignment of land establishment of colonie construction common buildings common pathways etc starting of *pial* schools ganisation of reading rooms and night schools educational and em oyment ass stance organisation of cooperative societie etc Accord to this scheme 985 houses have already been constructed costing bout Rs 60 000 A scheme for the construction of 435 houses more as been sanctioned and arrangements for the speedy implementation f the scheme are in progress 959 acres of land have been assigne l n concessional terms to backward communiti s In addition to this n area of 1 349 acres has been leased out on *Putthakaf attam* (lea e) for ood product on purposes 766 students receive instruction in University lasses whose fees etc are borne by Government Board ng and lodging harges of 121 students are met by Government entirely while the rest re given boarding grant at the rate of Rs 45 per mens m Every ackward community college student is also given an initial grant for he purchase of books and clothes Students in the high school classes nd primary classes are also given initial grant The number of reading ooms and librar es has been raised to 100 and that of night schools from to 100 The number of *pial* schools also would soon be raise l to 0 Welfare work among th Hill Tribes has also been undertaken by the overnment by st rting scho ls and welfare centres

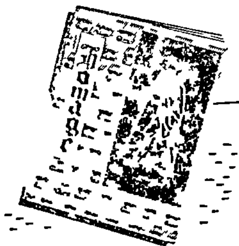
In Uttar Pradesh the State Government spent about Rs 35 khs for providing technical and vocational training to Harijan and ackward class students during the year under review Exemption from ayment of tuition fees in educational institutions was given to desery ng Harijan students stipends ranging from Rs 8 to Rs 125 per month ere awarded and a grant of Rs 32 000 for the purchase of books to Harijan and backward class students was made by the State Nearly 50 students were given training in various institutions run by the Directorate of Resettlement and Employment each receiving a stipend f Rs 35 per month The State Government has started an ndu trial rain ng centre at Bakshi ka Talab for the Harijan and depressed cla s oungmen who are provided free accommodation in add tion to a month y stipend of Rs 40 Some stu lents were adm tted to the Medical Colleges t Lucknow and Agra Posts were also reserved for Harijan youngmen or appointment in Government service by direct recruitment Marked rogress was recorded in the reformation of Criminal Tribes There are now 30 000 criminal tribes panchayats in the State Panchayat were also formed n the settlements About 200 acre of land were cqu ired from the Court of Wards for the coloni ation of Barwars of Gonda D strict and 300 bighas of land for colon zation for bers of the cr m nal tribes n Moradabad District

taken over the management of the Criminal Tribes Settlements of Moradabad Kanth and Sahebganj On August 16 last the criminal tribes at Kanth and Sahebganj Settlements were exempted from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act 1924 This was followed by setting free the Doms at the Gorakhpur settlement on January 26 19[illegible] The repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act itself as recommended by the Criminal Tribes Act Enquiry Committee is under the consideration of the Government

In West Bengal the question of ameliorating the living conditions social and economic of the aboriginals and backward classes engaged the serious attention of Government A special Ministry for Aboriginals and Backward Classes was set up in June 1949 A comprehensive programme embracing all aspects of their life—social economic and educational—has been drawn up by the Government the function of the Special Ministry being to co ordinate the activities of the different departments of Government in respect of the implementation of this programme The work of the Special Ministry is going apace Already about Rs 11 6 lakhs have been sanctioned for the promotion of education of the backward people by increasing the number of free primary schools setting up of middle English schools and distribution of stipends and capitation grants to deserving and poor students A large number of Social (Adult) Education Centres has also been opened with a view to stimulating cultural pursuit and recreational activities besides training in adult literacy among all classes of rural people including the backward elements In rural areas inhabited by *Santhals* and other aboriginals where there is scarcity of drinking water quite a number of tube wells have been sunk and provision has been made for the sinking of many more Measures are being taken for promotion of cheap paddy stores etc. Increased facilities are being offered to these people for their recruitment in the West Bengal Police Force and the Armed Forces and provision has also been made for appointing them in other Government services provided they come up to the prescribed standard of fitness The Special Ministry is pledged to the removal of social disabilities of the backward classes by a liberal application of the Hindu Social Disabilities Removal Act 1918 enacted by the Government

It will be seen from the foregoing paragraphs that the State Governments have taken some definite steps to promote the interests and well being of the backward classes At a time of crisis after crisis when political parties are out to make capital of the failure of the Governments to satisfy the needs and aspirations of the intelligentsia it is significant that the present Governments have diverted pointed attention to communities like the Adivasis and the Tribals who neither clamour for any progress economic, social or political nor count in the

olitical set up of the country This one aspect of the activities of our ents proves conclusively that the Congress Governments do not in terms of political exigencies but in the spirit of service to the ation showing special care to them who need it most.





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OF THE

NATION

Railways have a proud part to play. They are the arteries through which the life stream of commercial and economic prosperity of the country flows. They are performing a great and difficult task in rehabilitating the country's economy and look forward to rendering still greater services in the future. Serving the nation as they do they solicit the hearty co-operation of the public for

Putting down the evil of ticketless travel which is responsible for the loss of valuable revenue and for discomfort in travel

Keeping the wagons moving thereby speeding up the movement of foodstuffs and other essential commodities

* Improving travel conditions by keeping railway carriages and station premises clean and tidy and

Reducing the incidence of claims by proper packing labelling and marking of packages booked by rail

Issued by Public Relation Officer
Southern Railway

CHAPTER IX

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Railways

Railways play a significant role in India s national life With a ipital investment of over Rs 800 crores they form the greatest single lock of national capital owned exclusively by the people of India and ianaged by a Government responsible to them Being the main hannel along wh ch the economic life of the country flows they occupy un que position in India s economy Nearly a million workers earn heir living from the railways Perhaps the most outstanding featui f their service to the country is how they bring new life in the form f foodgrains to millions of the countrymen in famine threatened areas

The total route mileage of India s railways is 33 860—about 3 300 niles of na row gauges of 2 C and 2 0 and the rest divided almost qually between broad (5-6) and metre (3 3⅜) gauges

Since independence much has been done to regain the effic ency at was impaired and re establish the vital rail links that were snapped / Part tion A heavy load was impo ed on the lines between Bomb y nd Upper India as a direct consequence of Karachi falling into Pakis n and to relieve the strain the Delh Mathura section where several outes converge was doubled at a cost of about Rs 103 65 lakhs The nstruction of 14 miles of rail link between Assam and the rest of ndia at a cost of Rs 14 crores is an engineering feat of very high order nd the economic and political importance of this line cannot be over nphasised. The Chittaranjan Locomotive Manufacturing Workshop timated to cost Rs 14 crores is nearing complet on The works ha e een planned to build 120 steam locomotives and 50 spare builde s very year on single shift work a target wh ch is expected to be ach eve l n 1956 These works the largest un t of the r kind in Asi w ll pave he v av for el minating India s dependence on fore gn roll ng stock hough to meet the ncreased demand for wagons huge ord rs were laced on fore gn f rms indigenous manufacture is stepped up to t e nax mum cap ic ty and the annual production now is about 6 100

The tremendous increase in volume of passenger traff c th rd clas lone hav i g now reached ½ times that handled in 1938 39 ha left g gap between our requ rements nd ind genous outp it Variou Railway Workshops re hard at the task of br dgi g the g p Quit

a good number of third class coaches equipped with electric fans and other conveniences built by the Hindustan Air Craft Limited has been put on the rails India's production of coaches is about 900 a year Electrification of stations raising and covering of platforms, providing better third class waiting rooms and improving the sanitary arrangements are some of the amenities provided for passengers at the stations for which Rs 15 crores have been allotted for years from 1949 50

Besides the Assam rail link and the doubling of Delhi Mathura section mention of which has already been made several other projects like the doubling of Kanpur Edkal Anand Baryadi and Budni Barkera Ghat sections improving traffic facilities as between Madras and Visakhapatnam and construction of new lines many of which cost a few crores of rupees each have been undertaken There is also a three year plan (1951 5 to 1953 54) to restore several of the dismantled railway lines in Bihar Punjab Uttar Pradesh Bombay and Madras

During the year 1951 52 the Railways would try to introduce another through service on the Assam rail link a Janata Express between Delhi and Indore and a weekly Janata Express between Madras and Calcutta The weekly Bombay Madras Janata Express would be converted to a daily service

As a first step towards regrouping the entire railways in India the three railways in the south (the S I the M & S M and the Mysore Railways) were amalgamated into the Southern Railway and inaugurated on 14th April 1951 The Western Railway will be brought into being very soon and the entire plan is expected to be implemented within the next three years It is expected that this regrouping will not only promote operational efficiency but also bring in economy in operation

One of the major disasters that ever befell our railways was the tragic loss of human life that was caused by the Delhi bound Toofan Express rushing into a derailed goods train between Durgavati and Karmanasa railway stations on the East Indian Railway on August 13 midnight 1950 On its trail came the Kashmir Mail disaster when the Delhi bound Mail derailed between Dinanagar and Gurdaspur stations on the Pathankot section of the East Punjab Railway on September 3 1950 We are however pleased to record that the series of accidents that happened on our railways for some time which besides the heavy toll on human life and material loss caused considerable damage to the Government and the country by the demoralising effect such accidents create in the general public could to the relief of the nation be checked and brought under control

In 1951 passenger fares were revised as follows

I Class fare from 24 to 27 pies per mile

II 11 to 16

InterClass f re from	9 to 10 5 pies per mile	(Mail|Express)
	/ j to 9	(Passen er)
III	to 6	(Mail|Express)
	4 to 5	(Passenger)

ro keep step with the increase in current working costs and the railway ehabilitation programme this revision had to be effected

The financial aspect of the railways grew steadier ince 1949 50 That year ended with a surplus of Rs 14 59 crores which was divided etween General Revenues (Rs 7 crores) and Depreciation Reserve und (Rs 7 59 crores) The revised estimates for 19 0 51 envisaged n income of Rs 26? 40 crores and working expenditure of Rs 180 31 rores Two of the post budget developments on the expenditure side vere the application of Central Pay Commission s pay and allov ances o the staff of ex States Railways and anti sabotage and other security neasures for prevention of accidents Deducting miscellaneous trans ctions and dividend to general revenues which too had increased due o variations a surplus of Rs 11 ?4 crores was left Rs 10 crores would o to the Development Fund and Rs 4.24 crores to the Revenue ₹eserve Fund

The increase in passenger fares would give about Rs 19 crores year and with this addition the gross traffic receipts for 1951 5 ccording to the railway budget would be Rs ₋/9 50 crores The total ork ng expenditure including the appropriation to the Depreciation eserve Fund was estimated at Rs 216 97 crores Out of the nett raffic receipts of Rs 6 53 crores Rs 7 31 crores v ould go under m s ellaneous expenditure leaving Rs 55 ?? crores as nett revenue s 33 37 crores would be paid to General Pevenues as dividend under ie Convention The resultin surplus of Rs ?1 85 c ores would be istributed between the Development Fund (Rs 10 crores) and the evenue Reserve Fund (Rs 11 85 crores)

Great changes and improvements have been brought about on ur Railways in the course of the last few years The e developments ould not have been there if the human element in the undertak ng id not cooperate with the administrat on to the extent it did To iaintain cordial relationship between the management and l bour ie Government has been adopting a progressive policy towards the itter Hospitals canteens staff quarters nd other such abour welfare orks have been provided ncreas ngly Higher pay s ales shorter ours of work increased provision for p erio lic rest larger lea e re- rves liberalized leave rules and l ol day concess ons v ere ntr l ced uring the year The recommendat ons of the Jo nt A lv ory Co ittee (consisting of representatives of the Railway Board nd R l y bour) h ve been accepted and th l l benefit the ra l ay st ff) the extent of Rs 2 crores in ad l tion to the Central P y Co mi s ons commendat ons amounting to Rs crores Oth benef l

surers were the extension of State Railway Provident Fund to temporary posts conversion of about 88 000 temporary posts into permanent ones and the confirmation of about 166 000 temporary staff

Whatever achievements or lack of achievement our Government has to its credit or discredit said Prime Minister Nehru I think I can say with full assurance that the improvement in the railway system in India is one of the outstanding achievements of the Government

Roads Ports Etc

Work on the roadways in India was concentrated during the year on planning of national highway alignments siting and designing major bridges and new works in integrating the programmes on other roads in the newly formed Chief Commissioners States The major alignment problems dealt with during the year under review were (a) the alignment of the Bombay Bulsar Uberi Broach Ahmedabad and Kheroz and Udaipur Beawar sections of the Bombay Rajputana Delhi highway (b) the selection of a highway route from Ahmedabad to Kandla Port and (c) an alternative route for the Cape Comorin Banaras highway

The first five year Plan recommended in the Nagpur Report on Post War Road Development for the development of national highways could not be carried out according to the original schedule Due to the economy drive approved projects had been held in abeyance expenditure on some of the works slowed down and a large number of high priority projects left unsanctioned However appreciable progress had been made during the year under review with the limited funds available Altogether more than 80 works costing over Rs 316 lakhs were sanctioned Many of the missing links in the national highway system had been eliminated In addition along the existing sections some 900 miles were improved by the end of 1950 and the improvement of 390 miles more was in progress During the year due to economic importance and on defence and political considerations work on the Beas bridge approaches and on the Raidak the Gadadhar the Kalja[illegible] and Siltorsa bridges was undertaken out of turn

Progress work on other roads was also slowed down due to the economy drive During the four years since the coming into effect of the Nagpur Plan less than 10 per cent of the target of Rs 611 crores has been spent Programmes for the integration of the other roads of some of the Chief Commissioners States with those of the rest of India are under consideration The long term programme for the colonization of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands provides an estimated cost of Rs 3 crores for the construction of roads At present work is in progress on reconstructing roads damaged during Japanese occupation

ı the last ı ar Proposals are being considered for building roads to me colonies of displaced persons who are being settled in these l nds

The importance of developing rural roads to keep pace ı ith the evelopment of national highways and other roads is also recognised y the Government The Chief Engineers of all the States discu sed is matter at their meeting at Calcutta in February this year A model Rural Road Development Cooperative Schemes and outlines of the ladras and Bombay State schemes ı ere studied at this conference with view to drawing up an All India Scheme

During the year the State Governments went ahead with building p their roads and improving their State Transport Services Bihar has rawn up a scheme for the nationalisation of road transport in the State t includes the setting up of a central ı orkshop The two services in anchi and Patna and the bus services on the Patna Ranchi route will e n tionalised in the first instance

In Bombay the State Transport service has become an autonomous orporation At present the State Transport covers the entire State ith its operations in 10 divisions including the merged areas Its aily service mileage is 101 4/4 on 581 routes with 1 453 vehicles transorting about 56 01 lakh passengers Bus stations waiting sheds rest ouses stands etc have been provided and the present improvement heme when completed will have incurred an expenditure of about 4 crores The special fund for amenities for travellers and staff would row up to about Rs 73 lakhs by the end of 1951 52 The corporation as decided to utilise 50% of its surplus revenue over expenditure toards improvement of roads and the Government is also improving and odernizing the roads It would be possible to have about 400 to 500 ı les of cement concrete roads during the next t vo or three years The ork has already started

At th end of 1950 the Government of Jammu and Kashmir owned bout 350 veh cles The present strength is about 400 The entire fleet used for carrying essential commodities from Pathankot to Jammu nd Kashmir Last year the fleet of 350 was divided into two batches ?0 operating on the Pathankot Jammu and 230 on the Jammu Srinagar outes

In Madhya Bharat there are about 4 500 miles of roads and the tate Government spends about Rs 35 lakhs on their ma ntenance Al ıost all important places are connected by regular motor bus service a arge portion of which is run by Madhya Bharat Roadways Last year 7? buses of the Madhya Bharat Roadways transported da ly about 3 000 passengers over a distance of 14 436 m les The Roadways ma n a ns a direct service between Gwalior and Indore and between Indore nd Ujjain—308 and 293 miles respectively

Madras has 27 148 miles of metalled roads 696 miles of black top roads and 141 miles of cement concrete roads Nationalisation of motor transport in the City of Madras has proved to be a great success and has afforded increasing facilities to the citizens The Government transport fleet consists of 393 buses In the year 1950-51 about 32 000 road miles have daily been covered by Government buses

Mysore has 6 973 miles of road of which 5 051 miles are metalled The total number of routes operated from 26th January 1950 is 1/0 The total number of services both Government and private is about 700 while there were only 400 private services at the beginning of 191/ The total capital invested by Government on bus transport from the commencement to the end of August 1950 was about 93 lakhs The net revenue realised from 1st April 1950 to end of August 1950 was about Rs 15 lakhs

The Orissa Government has accepted the policy of nationalisation of road transport in the State The State is divided into 5 zones and in 3 of these State Transport Services are already operating In the other 2 zones it has been proposed to set up a joint stock company with share capital subscribed by the State Government Railways employees of the company and the public in the ratio of 31 20 20 29

The Punjab has now 2 557 miles of metalled roads and 7 017 miles of unmetalled roads out of which 2 135 miles and 1 068 miles respectively are maintained by Public Works Department and the rest by the District Boards A Five Year Road Development Plan extending over the years 1951 52 to 1955 56 was recently prepared and is to be carried out in two stages—the first part in the first two years and the second part in the latter three years This new programme provides for the construction or improvement of 802 miles under arterial road system and 3 0 miles under rural road system The execution of this is likely to cost Rs 5 crores out of which Rs 3 5 crores which will be spent on national highways or strategic roads is to be met by the Central Government.

In Rajasthan there are 14 miles of concrete roads 510 miles of tarred roads 2 850 miles of metalled roads 1 390 miles of unconsolidated gravel roads and 4 550 miles of fair weather roads or tracks The revised budget for the year 1950-51 for the construction of new roads and maintenance of the existing ones amounted to Rs 88 92 lakhs Of this half the amount was spent on construction of about 19 miles of metalled roads 276 miles of gravel roads and 390 miles of fair weather roads In all about 757 miles of different types of roads were constructed during the year Repairs and improvements were carried out on 8 36 miles of the already existing roads

In Travancore Cochin the construction of five major bridges is in progress besides several minor bridges and culverts The special surfacing of roads is another programme which has made good progress.

According to this programme 23 miles of the main road at a stretch and several portions of roads in 7 other places have been given special surfacing already A ten year plan for the development of village roads has been prepared according to which 1 400 miles of village roads are to be opened costing Rs 116 lakhs The State Government has sanctioned the creation of a special fund for this scheme and action is being taken to start the working of the plan A road and a canal connecting the harbour town Alleppey and the busy inland town Changancherry have also been sanctioned. This scheme is expected to cost about Rs 35 lakhs and is proposed to be completed during the financial year 1951 5

As a step to improve the roadways in Saurashtra the State Government has decided to provide cement concrete surface on the main trunk roads in the State In the year 1951 52 a sum of Rs 3 lakhs has been budgeted for this work on 52 miles

The Uttar Pradesh Government took over the Road Transport Services in May 1947 and the State buses are now plying over about 4 660 miles of metalled roads On an average about one lakh passengers are daily taking advantage of the Government Roadways. The number of services rose from 31 in the first year of operation to 242 in the fourth year The fleet of vehicles consists of 1 307 buses 5 9 trucks and 50 taxis with a capital investment of about Rs 294 lakhs

West Bengal has now a short term programme of work up to 1955-56 This programme has a target of construction of and improvement to 2 059 miles of State roads of different categories On the present cost level the amount involved is Rs 31 87 crores Of the total length of 442 miles of State highways and 1 317 miles of district roads in the short term programme work is in progress on 314 miles of State highways and 880 miles of district and village roads During 1950 the total number of State buses on road in the City of Calcutta was about 130 and in the beginning of 1951 the number increased to 155 against 600 buses under private ownership The State Government transport system of the city would cost about Rs 1 86 crores by the end of the year Of this Rs 96 lakhs represent the cost of vehicles and the balance that of building and equipment. At present the average number of miles covered by the State service is 4 lakh miles per month and the number of passengers carried 40 lakhs a month.

Altogether 17 ferries falling on National or State Highways have so far been taken over by the West Bengal Government from local bodies A power ferry has also been established on the Ganges between Dhulian and Bimagarhat connecting the southern part of the State with the central.

Some developments modernisation and extension have been brought about to India s major ports Investigations at the C.W I N C Research Station at Poona in connection with a ship canal from Diamond

Harbour to Kidderpore Docks in Calcutta are being continued. The construction of the pilot model of the Hooghly has been completed but licensing formalities in importing from the U.S.A. the automatic mechanism for the generation of tides have delayed the actual work.

The improvement to the Bombay Port estimated to cost Rs 4.15 crores comprises (i) the construction of an entrance lock to Prince and Victoria Docks (ii) the closing of the existing Prince's and Victoria Docks entrances (iii) widening of communication between the two locks (iv) reclamation of Carnac and Malet Basins and (v) the lengthening of certain berths in the Victoria Dock by 75 feet each.

The Madras Port Trust's scheme for extension of the harbour by adding a wet dock capable of accommodating four large ships was approved by the Central Board of Transport in January 1950. The terms of transfer of land have also been settled between the Port Trust and the Government of Madras. The Port Trust has approached the Government of India for a loan sufficient to carry out the first stage of the scheme and when this loan is granted work on extension of the harbour will start.

The Cochin Port's development scheme consisting mainly of the construction of a wharf frontage at an estimated cost of Rs 41.81 lakhs was approved by the Government of India and work on the project has commenced. The Government of India has agreed to grant to the Port Authority a loan of Rs 27 lakhs during 1951-52 for this purpose. Besides this the Port has also been permitted to construct a new transit shed costing Rs 4.57 lakhs.

Construction work of a major port at Kandla has already begun. Contractors are required to complete the work in 2½ years.

As for the inland waterways co-ordination of inland water transport with railways and roads is drawing the attention of the Government of India. It is expected that soon waterways will be developed on the same lines and on the same principles as the National Highways. Mr Otto Popper an Inland Navigation Expert who toured U.P., Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa suggested a scheme in the report he submitted last year. The scheme visualises the registration of all country boats with a carrying capacity of 10 tons or more, the issue of certificates of river worthiness subject to periodical survey, the provision of tugs of shallow draft not exceeding 3 feet for towing the boats and making them independent of the wind for navigation, the issue of transport documents relating to consignments on board each vessel etc.

Civil Aviation

During the year 1950-51 a number of aerodromes and communication stations were taken over from the States and the Unions of States

nder the Federal Financial Integration scheme Several new aerodromes and communication stations were opened in various parts of the country particularly in Assam and an Engineering School and a Repair and Overhaul Organisation were started at the Civil Aviation Training Centre Allahabad.

A provision of Rs 3,20 03 000 was made in the Budget Estimates for 1950-51 for Civil Aviation but it was reduced to Rs. 3 10 05 000 in the Revised Estimates For the next year a provision of Rs 3,20 9 000 has been proposed.

During 19 0 ten Indian Air Transport Companies operated scheduled air services All these companies except Air India International ere entirely privately owned and managed though the services operated by them were regulated by Government through the Air Transport Licensing Board under the system of licensing established in October 1946 One of these companies ceased to operate scheduled services on the expiry of its provisional licence in September 1950 On the 31st December 1950 nine air transport companies were operating scheduled services on 3 routes.

Overseas Communications Service

The Overseas Communications Service is responsible for the ork ng of telegraphs telephone and radio photo services between India and foreign countries The Service was nationalised with effect from the 1st January 1947 before which it was being worked by a private company called the India Radio and Communications Company Limited

The headquarters of the Overseas Communications Service are at Bombay At present there are 11 Overseas Radio Telegraph Services 3 Overseas Radio-Telephone Services 3 Overseas Radio-Photo Services and 4 Overseas Cable Services During the year under review the following Overseas Radio Telegraph Services were opened (i) Bombay Tokyo (ii) Bombay Bandeong (Indonesia) (iii) Bombay Bangkok, (iv) Delhi Moscow and (v) Bombay New York The two Radio Telephone Services opened this year are (i) Bombay Djkart and (ii) Bombay-Cairo

A temporary direct radio telephone circuit was opened between Bombay and Tokyo from 1st to 1 th March 1951 inclusive for serving the First Asian Games held at New Delhi.

A temporary one way Radio-Photo Service was also established between Bombay and Tokyo from 3rd to 15th March 1951 for serving the Asian Games The total number of Photo-Telegrams handled was 35

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and private branch exchanges and several non-exchange systems have been added to the telephone net work of the country Their respective numbers are 192 with 5 219 extensions 9 503 with 28 566 extensions and 1 091 with 6 967 telephones The maximum charge for an inland trunk call was reduced *from Rs 16 to Rs 1 for ordinary calls and from* Rs 3 to Rs 24 for urgent calls The half rate period for trunk calls was extended by three hours and the one third rate period by two hours so that calls made between 9 p m and midnight or between 6 a m and 8 a m are charged at half rates while those between midnight and 6 a m are charged at one third rate

The gross receipt for Rs 1950-51 of the Posts and Telegraphs Department was estimated at Rs 35 95 crores and expenses and interest *at Rs 31 1 crores leaving a net surplus of Rs 4 01 crores As against* this the revised estimate of gross receipts is placed at Rs 35 53 crores This includes a sum of Rs 75 lakhs expected to be collected from prospective subscribers for telephone connections under the Own Your Telephone scheme Revised Estimates under Working Expenses and interest are placed at Rs 32 46 crores the net surplus being 3 07 crores

All India Radio

The All India Radio has now a net work of 21 Broadcasting *Stations During the year the installation of one 50 k w medium wave* transmitter at Calcutta was completed and the transmitter went on the air on January 8 1951 On May 8 1950 an auxiliary studio was opened at Santiniketan to enable the Calcutta station to use more adequately and frequently the talent available there To supplement the coverage of Jullundur Station a 1 kw transmitter with studios being installed at Amritsar

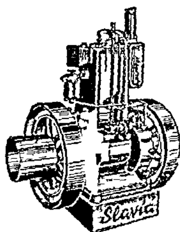
The course of lessons in Hindi by Radio through the medium of regional languages in non Hindi areas was repeated three times from stations concerned Similar lessons were also introduced in the External Services directed to Gujerati and Tamil speaking listeners in Africa and *South East Asia*

The External Services Division also broadcast to listeners overseas in 12 languages including Burmese Kuoyu Cantonese Indonesian Pushtu Persian and Arabic for about 1 *hours* daily During the year some new services were added and the duration of the Arabic and Persian Services was increased thus registering a significant rise of over 30 per cent over the previous year's output of 13 hours a day

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CHAPTER X

INDUSTRIES AND PROJECTS

When India became independent her production was at a low ebb but her needs increased and the gap between demand and supply widened Essential commodities like cotton cotton textiles steel coal cement salt and jute were all in short supply The main causes of the decline in production were (1) transport difficulties (2) shortage of raw materials both indigenous and imported and (3) labour unrest

Government took various steps to step up production through the existing capacity Private enterprises in these industries were left to develop financial helps were also given by the Government to some private undertakings During the year the machinery for consultation with representatives of industrial employers and industrial labour was considerably improved Members of Planning Commission and Ministers met top-ranking industrialists and evolved some proposals which were considered by the Central Advisory Council of Industries On the recommendations of this Council the High Level Development Committee on Industries (Employers) was constituted On the recommendations of this Committee Panels were constituted for Heavy Engineering Light Engineering Chemicals Pharmaceuticals Ferrous Metals and Non Ferrous Metals Industries

A similar Development Committee on Industries was constituted composing of representatives of industrial labour Joint meetings of these two Committees were held in February and May 1951 and a large measure of agreement concerning industrial relations was reached As a result of these steps the production of steel coal cement salt etc has improved

The production of cotton textiles depends upon the availability of cotton India depends on imported raw cotton from Egypt East Africa and Sudan for one seventh of her needs Of the remaining six sevenths import from Pakistan constitutes a good proportion Stoppage of cotton import from Pakistan and decline in India's indigenous production resulted in the control over the price of supply and movement of cotton But to rid the industry of excessive dependence on foreign cotton Government has evolved an integrated agricultural scheme which would help us produce more and more cotton The production of indigenous cotton during the year under review has been estimated

lakh bales Rs 70 lakhs from the Cotton Cess Fund have been earmarked to be spent for the expansion of cotton production

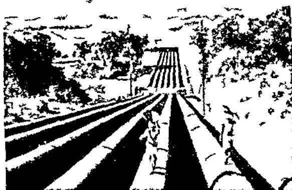
During the last two or three years India imported more foreign cotton to meet her needs and this resulted in the production of a greater proportion of fine and superfine cloth Consequently India's coarse and medium cloth production declined But 89 per cent of India's textile exports in 1950 were coarse and medium type cloth This created shortage of these varieties of cloth at home Government has this year put a brake on exports—the quantity that can be exported in 1951 is 844 million yards as against the 1 200 million yards in 1950 Of this quantity 331 million yards are coarse and medium cloth i.e. about 14 per cent of the production of these varieties in India To increase the availability of cloth in the country mills were told in March 1951 to pack 60 per cent of their total production for internal consumption in the quarter April to June 1951 this percentage rose to 90 At the same time measures have been taken to ensure greater production of dhoties and sarees mills have been told to use 50 per cent of their wide looms for their production

To increase yarn supplies to handlooms and other industries export of yarn has been totally prohibited and an incentive for increasing production of free yarn has been given to the mills by the restoration of the 4 per cent voluntary cut introduced in November 1949 and by increasing prices In addition to this 60 000 bales of American cotton have been imported and distributed to the spinning mills at subsidised rates for the production of yarn for the handloom industry

It is estimated that India's annual demand for steel is about 2 5 million tons while production is less than 1 million tons To increase production Government has been rendering all possible assistance to existing main producers to expand their works besides pursuing the project for the establishment of State owned steel plants to produce one more million tons annually In 1950 the production of finished steel in India was 1 004 561 tons against 9?5 ?? tons in 1949 But imports during 1950 were considerably less than in 1949 However the total allotment for 1950 was 1 259 million tons—178 000 tons more than that of 1949 During 1950 the requirements of the railways were met fully and increased allotments were made to agriculture steel processing factories small scale industries and the public

The expansion schemes of the Steel Corporation of Bengal the Tata Iron and Steel Company and the Mysore Iron and Steel Work are well under way When they are implemented there will be an additional annual production of 2 million 1 81 million and 17 000 tons respectively

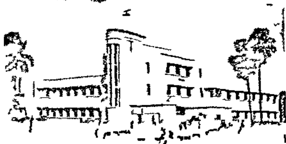
As for coal from the point of view of production 1950 was a record year Coal production in 1948 1949 and 1950 were 29 8 million 31 4



Tata Hydro Electr c Wo ks B mbay The e vork pr de Elect ic nergy t L mbay and its ubu s a d Poon Th v t ru h n throu h t e pipe fr m th catchment rea at the t p f th hats r tates the tur b n s The p pes a e cool t the feet and pro d smooth go ng f r l b urers v ork ng h ghe u the gh t



I t f a Clas III Compart *m nt G I P Ry*



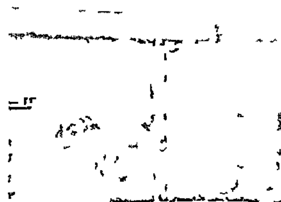
Th xt f th C nt l Gl l C m R h i t tut J d pu —I F u th N t l L t y



ı t v c of Nat n l Pnys cal Lal or oı
Ne v Dell



Ma n Bu ld ng f tl N t l M ll l
L b r tory of I l J l lı ι



W k p t th M yu l h B n
C u t y Publ ty D p tm t (W t B n al)
W t B g l Gt nm nt]



Th Pyk Hydro Elect ic Sche ı (on th N lg M t ı tai s M dr s) I e r H ıs s tuated 3 100 feet belo tl h d and th t b e pıı c takı g v ater d wn th ın l e



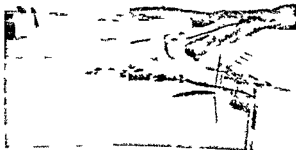
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H rakuI D P ject Th b dg tl t connc t
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Th Bhakra N ng l P oj t An upstrea n v ew
f R Sutl j fr m N ngal Dam



F l R h I t t t Dh nb d Fı t v e
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illion and 31 9 million tons respectively But despatch of coal did it show improvement in 1950 over 1949 the figure being 26 8 million ns as against ?8 million tons The fall in despatches was due to ansport difficulties in regard to supply to areas served by transport ottlenecks Coal supplies to South India Saurashtra Rajasthan and orth Bihar still remain a difficult problem The coal exports from idia in 1950 totalled 9 5 million tons Burma Ceylon Singapore ongkong South Korea Japan Australia Aden and Egypt are our iain customers The suspension of coal supplies to Pakistan conti ued during 1950 but supply was resumed after the signing of the ndo-Pakistan Trade Agreement in February 1951

In order to enable India to reduce her dependence on foreign ources for mineral oils and to secure effective utilisat on of lower rades of coal which are in abundant supplies in India a preliminary ivestigat on into the possibilities of produc ng synthetic oil from coal as carr ed out by a firm of consultants engaged in 1948 They sub- iitted their scheme in 1949 it has been examined and Government as arrived at certain conclusions on the technical aspects of the prob- em The supplementary report on the production of synthetic oil nce submitted by the consultants is (at the time of writing) under xamination by the Planning Commission and the reconstituted Syn hetic Petrol Sub-Committee appointed by the Council of Scientific nd Industrial Research

Cement production in India has expanded remarkably since 1947 t was 1 44 million tons in 1947 1 55 mill on tons in 1948 2 10 m llion ons in 1949 6 million tons in 1950 and 0 725 million tons in the rst quarter of 1951 By the end of 1949 there were 21 factories pro- ucing cement with a rated capacity of 3 m llion tons per annum hree of wh ch commenced operat on and five existing units were ex anded during the year At present there are seven expansion schemes earing completion four of wh ch are new units The add tional roduct on capacity expected in the first half of 1951 was 3 6 lakh tons nd in the second half 6 lakh tons Export of cement was allowed on much larger scale during 1950—40 300 tons as against 5 310 tons in 949 This quota included 33 000 tons for export to Pakistan under he Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement Import of cement continued to e restricted to quantities included in the trade agreements the total onnage being 15 000

The Government of India s policy as regards salt dur ng 1950 was o achieve self suffic ency In 1950 India s product on rose to 713 lakh naunds as aga nst 556 lakh maunds in 1949—and thus self sufficiency in alt was reached Although our production in 1950 was n excess of he demand the per cap ta demand having fallen down during the ear to 14 lbs from 30 lbs Ind a imported 43 lakh maunds This was

to enable export of Indian salt to Japan for earning hard currency and to East Pakistan India s increased demand during 1951 is estimated at 714 lakh maunds and the target production is 73? lakh maunds. With the carry over on January 1 1951 of 296 lakh maunds and the ex pected production of 732 lakh maunds India s self-sufficiency in salt is almost a *fait accompli*

As regards engineering industries the country is now self sufficient in respect of the common types of dry batteries bare copper conductors electric motors electric ceiling fans refractories hair and cotton beltings abrasives motor car batteries antimony brass and copper sheets for utensil purposes white metal alloys lead sheets *up to* 3 ft width aluminium foil for tea chest lining lead pipes from ⅜ to 6 diameter hurricane lanterns animal drawn agricultural implements twist drills and reamers grinding wheels (common sizes and shapes only) containers dynamo grade electrical steel sheets elec trical motors of squirrel cage type (up to 30 H P) and conduit pipes. During 1950 alone 67 new units came into production Units under construction or under experimental construction expected to come into commercial production by 1951 52 are ten in number Other schemes already sanctioned to go into operation after *1951 52* number 24 and these relate to the manufacture of new items such as house service motors layer built batteries auto and torch bulbs flashlight cases refrigerators rubber ply transmission and conveyer belting radio-gramophone pick ups paper insulated power cables heavy duty *batteries* cinematographic equipment and the manufacture of more bicycles and diesel engines

The establishment of a chemical industry is difficult everywhere as it requires a number of ancillary products In spite of this India has now successfully established the production of Bromine Potassium *Bromide Hydroquinone Anti tubercular drugs PAS and Thio semi* carbazone Anti leprosy drugs Nevitrone etc. Cellophane and tissue paper are now being manufactured Bitumenised emulsion water proof paper and carton boards will soon be produced Plastic coated leather cloth has been produced by two firms and would meet the *requirements of the automobile industry*

In the field of rubber industry the most striking advance has been in the production of Ebonite Automobile Rubber components etc India is now producing a good quality of baker s yeast A start has already been made for the production of Glucose powder Several foreign firms have now established factories in collaboration with Indian nationals

The States also recorded progress in the matter of industries Within the last five years in Bihar seven new factories have been started They are (1) the Aluminium Company of India (2) the Chaibasa

ement Works (3) the Rohtas Paper Mills (4) the Power Alcohol lant at Hathwa (5) the Power Alcohol Plant at Pachruki (6) the Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company at Jamshedpur (7) the ertiliser Factory at Sindri (Central Government Project) and (8) the Hindustan Electrical Corporation Ltd at Kalloharhum Manbhum n addition a new spinning plant with 5 500 spindles has been installed it Buxar as an adjunct to the Central Gaol Investigation and detailed chemes are complete in regard to the Superphosphate Factory at ndri the Steamed Bonemeal Factory at K rwadia and the Spun ilk Mill at Bhagalpur They are expected to be started ere long

In Bombay the State Government gives technical expert advice to industrialists and conducts research in engineering and industrial chemical fields During 1950 51 grants amounting to Rs 11 150 were distributed by the State Industrial Research Committee and Rs 1 million were given as loans for the de elopment of industries The Stores Purchase Organisation purchases economically and in bulk stores for the Government and local bodies and special price preference amounting to 20 per cent in the case of handloom products and 15 per cent in that of other cottage industries products is given to encourage *the growth of cottage industries.*

Kashmir s problem in regard to industries is securing raw materials This difficulty she has overcome n respect of certain ndustries like h wl *pashmina* steel plastics and handloom by arranging import licenses and quotas through the Government of Ind Export of raw ilk from Jammu and Kashmir has been stopped and the State s entire outturn of raw wool is now consumed on local looms giv ng occupation to about 6 000 weavers and other workers The Matka S lk Industry recently started in the State so as to utilise the silk waste is prov ding occupation for over 1 000 destitute women To mprove the qual ty of fabrics produced by the Government S lk Weav ng Factory at Sri nagar arrangements have been made to buy a good throwing mach nery from France at a cost of about Rs 6 lakhs

The Government of Madhya Bharat has g ven top pr ority to the industrial development of the State in its one year plan A three man committee is studying the present structure of the wo k ng of Cotton Textile Mills in Indore with a v ew to making practical suggest ons for increased product on and reduced cost of production Of the projects included in the one year plan the Gwal or Rayon Weav ng Company has already started wo k ng The expan on of Texamaco is proceeding and the Mangharam B scu t Company is nearing complet on Among the schemes for new ndustries are a ten ton Sulphur c Acid factory twenty ton Caustic Soda f ctory twenty f e ton Superphosphate factory and a Wood Distillation factory to be started th private cap tal the Government owning a certa n percentage of shares Estal l shment

of two sugar factories in addition to the existing seven is under consideration Besides a new Cement factory with a capacity of 60 000 tons is intended to be established at Neemuch about 70 miles from the site of the Chambal Dam

During the period under review the Government of Madhya Pradesh continued its policy of assisting promising industrial projects set up in the State with a view to exploiting the natural resources The financial responsibility of some industries of national importance was taken over by the Government The more important of the companies where State Government has invested are (1) the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd (2) the Ballarpur Paper and Straw Board Mills Ltd (3) the Sadarangani Oil Products Co Ltd (4) the Gondana Paints and Minerals Ltd and (5) the Central Hindustan Orange nd Cold Storage Ltd The last two companies are in production, while the first three are expected to go into production soon

In Madras research on industries formed an important part of the Government s activities The Experimental Mineral Section established by the Government is being replaced by a Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory for working out the process of utilising minerals and other raw materials available in the State Another research institution started is the O l Technological Institute at Anantapur for conducting research on oils and fats To serve as model units and for training technical personnel Government is running factories for the production of soap coir shark liver oil silk paper and ceramic wares. Six new textile mills with a total spindlage of 68 500 have been started and 4 existing m lls have expanded their spindle capacities In Cement industry much headway has been made and the output in 1949 50 was 470 864 tons against the demand of 393 017 tons Thirteen sugar factories are now producing about ,?000 tons of sugar and with the expansion of capacities of five existing ones and the establishment of ten new ones it is expected production of sugar will go as high as 90 000 tons

The Madras Government is working a Five Year Plan costing 30 crores of rupees 18 000 k w of power have already been made available to the public under this plan The plan envisages an additional power of ?? 000 k w and 49 000 k w in 1951 and 19 ? 1953 will see the completion of the Five Year Plan doubling the present capacity of power production in the State

The total capital invested by the Mysore Government in industrial concerns financed and managed by it amounts to Rs 0 lakhs With a view to ensuring co-ordination in the working of these concern Government has constituted three Boards of Management Thirteen large scale industries have been started with Government assistance wherever necessary

With the ever increasing demand for electricity which rose to about 82 000 H P in 1948 from about 51 000 H P in 1938 Government conducted further schemes for generating additional power and worked out the two hydro-electric projects at Mekedatu and Honnemaradu Much progress is now expected and it is hoped that within the next five years about 500 villages will be newly electrified

The Government of Orissa has under consideration a proposal to nationalise the mining industries in respect of more important and strategic minerals like chromite and a scheme to instal a ferro-chromite factory and to work the chromite deposits as a State industry

The Hirakud Multi purpose Project and the Machkund Hydro-Electric Project when completed will enrich Orissa In the meanwhile survey for the High Voltage Transmission lines from Hirakud to Cuttack Tatanagar and Rajgangapur and from Duduma falls to Jeypore Rayaghada Koraput and Berhampur is in progress The first power from both the projects is expected to be available towards the end of 1952 or the beginning of 1953 Plans for putting up an iron and steel plant an aluminium plant ferro-manganese alloy steel rolling mill jute and paper mills are under the consideration of the State Government in order to utilise the power that will be available by 1952 53

In Pepsu a new textile mill was opened at Phagwara This mill has 17 856 ring spindles and 5 000 looms and when worked on three shifts it would provide roughly 11 6 million yards of cloth annually The Bhupindra Cement Works at Surajpur near Kalka has a capacity of 600 tons per day

Punjab s many industries have made good progress The sports industry once concentrated in Sialkot has now rapidly developed in Jullundur where now goods worth Rs 70 lakhs are being produced annually Manufacture of cycle parts and plastic goods breakfast food and hats was on the increase Pashmina weaving carpet manufacture glue lacquer work art work and lac culture are some of the extinct industries that were revived during the year To give fillip to industrial activity new townships are built at Jullundur Ludhiana Jagadhari Panipat Sonepat and Bahadurgarh The Bhakra Nangal Hydro-electric project and the Uhl River scheme when completed will supply the Punjab with the power that is necessary to make her a highly industrialised area

Rajasthan an industrially backward State is taking steps to initiate a sound industrial policy aimed at exploiting to the maximum possible extent the natural resources available in the State Some of the important natural resources of Rajasthan are coal (lignite) salt gypsum manganese beryllium tungstan and mica The approximate income from the working of the various mineral sources is estimated

at Rs 43 lakhs and the expenditure at Rs 10 lakhs Wool is one of the most important products of the State Rajasthan s output being one third of India s total output Since 1949 a Palm Gur Organisation has been functioning in Rajasthan with one experimental centre two production centres five production *cum* training centres and eight training centres A large number of persons were also sent for training in gur making to Madras There are nearly 90 lakh date palms in Rajasthan and this industry has a bright future

The non industrial State of Saurashtra has been encouraging in many ways the growth of industries Land is leased to new industries for long periods at nominal ground rent Provision for railway sidings communications and transport facilities has been made to industries The Government extended loans amounting to about Rs 5 ? lakhs during the financial year 1950-51 to various industries and recommendations have been made to the State Bank of Saurashtra to extend further loans of Rs 19 62 lakhs in 1951 5? A provision of Rs 50 lakhs has been made in the budget of the current year for the Industrial Finance Corporation

In Travancore Cochin while the starting of several new and important industries was planned steps were also taken to stabilise the existing industries As a result several industries which were passing through difficult phases due to insufficient finance for full capital commitments have successfully tided over their difficulties and turned the corner A good number of new industries have either sprung up or are taking shape Thus the Travancore Titanium Products Ltd in which Government has taken a large number of shares has commenced production A new textile mill the Ashok Textiles has started working at Alwaye and proposals are under way for expanding production in other cotton mills in the area The Jumna Thread Mills Korathi Angadi for the production of sewing thread is expected to commence production before the end of 1951 A Caustic Soda Plant is being started at Alwaye and the building work of the Rare Earths Factory at Alwaye has already started. Arrangements are also progressing for putting up an Electric Meter Factory and negotiations are going on with a prominent firm of American manufacturers to set up a Tyre Factory Government has acquired the Associate Mineral Concern at Chavara with a view to running it along with the Travancore Mineral Concerns under the same management Action is also being taken to reorganise the Shark Liver Oil Factory on a commercial basis The Cottage industries Committee appointed last year submitted its Interim Report and steps have already been taken in pursuance of some of the recommendations contained in the Interim Report A Japanese Expert in industries was invited to the State He completed his investigations and submitted a report to Government.

The three major Electricity Projects viz. The Sangulam Hydro-ectric Project the Madupatty Dam and The Peringalkuthu Hydro-ectric Project have made good progress These projects will by 1954 ake available an installed capacity of 109,500 kw and a generating pacity of 540 million units There has been considerable expan on in the supply of power to industries Another important phase the supply of electricity is the facility offered to agriculturists Dur ng the cultivation season of 1950-51 nearly 17.. pumping stations with n aggregate capacity of over 5,500 H P were employed for de watering early 10 000 acres of land fit for cultivation Under the scheme of rural electrification 54 new villages have been supplied with electricity during 1950-51 thus bringing the total number of centres so far dis-ributed to nearly 190

Besides the multifarious cottage industries that thrive under the encouragement and patronage of the State Government there are in Uttar Pradesh a few large scale industries The Handloom indus-try in the U P provides whole time employment to about 2 lakh weavers and part time work to nearly 6 8 lakhs The Non Ferrous Metals Scheme has been launched at Moradabad with the primary object of re-viving the old Moradabad *kalai* utensil industry A Government workshop has been started and arrangements have been made for the manufacture of articles with *pakka kalai* containing 98 per cent tin and 2 per cent lead

The Government Precision Instruments Factory Lucknow set up n June 1950 is at present concentrating on the production of Water Meters while plans are also being drawn up for the assembling and manufacture of other items like community radio sets and microphones The Government Workshop at Roorkee is fully equipped with modern and up-to-date plant and machinery and is capable of undertaking a large variety of work concern ng mechanical structural and electrical engineering During the year Government s scheme for setting up a new cement factory at Robertsganj made considerable head ay

During the year under review the Government of West Bengal assisted private enterprises by arranging for acqu s t on of l nd pro-curement of controlled materials issue of essent ality cert ficates for imports etc. for industries relating to jute cotton text les sugar s lk hosiery glass pipe cement proces ng dye ng etc. Indu trial tra n ng was imparted at a number of techn cal nst tutes G nts n d ere given to private technical nst tut ons To p oduce k lled techn n a H gher Institute of Technology at H jl and a Central Cl s nd Ceramic Inst tute at J davpur were opened by th Go r n nt of India in cooperation w th the Government of West B ngal Th Gov ernment Qu n ne Factory at Mangpoo s be ng r o gan ed by ntrodu ing modern mach nery West Beng l Government pro led s te cost ng

Rs 4 63 lakhs for the construction in Asansol of a Cable Factory by the Government of India The preliminary investigation by the French Salt Experts into the possibilities of the establishment of a two-million ton factory on the Contai Coast was completed and they submitted a report recommending such a project Necessary steps are being taken to finalise the scheme

The North Calcutta Electrification Scheme for carrying electricity into rural areas covering approximately 1 000 square miles north of Calcutta made good progress during the year Other electric supply undertakings also continued to function satisfactorily and it is hoped large areas will be electrified before long

Projects

In India there are at present 135 projects under execution and there are 192 projects on which preliminary investigations are in progress or have been completed Of these projects under execution 11 are multi purpose 60 purely irrigation and 64 purely power projects Twelve major projects are estimated to cost Rs 139 crores and the remaining 125 about 151 crores The estimated cost of the 192 schemes in pre-construction stages is Rs 1 310 crores 7 of them are major schemes During the financial year 1950 51 the expenditure on various multi purpose irrigation and power schemes in the country totalled Rs 78 59 crores against Rs 39 46 crores in 1949 50 The Central Government was responsible for over 37 per cent of the total expenditure 19 State Governments for the balance

The 135 projects are expected to bring in 1951 2 about 0 6 million acres of land under irrigation and produce 0 2 million tons of additional food The benefits that flow from these projects will steadily increase and by 1955 56 the increase in food production will be 1 8 million tons In another five years the extra food yield would reach the peak figure of 4 8 million tons The estimated cost of imported foodgrains between August 1947 and the end of 1951 is Rs 513 crores All the 135 projects at present under execution are expected to cost Rs 590 crores While the money spent on imported foodgrains represents so much loss of precious foreign exchange which would be invaluable for financing national development projects the money that is being spent on river valley and other irrigation and power projects represents an investment of a long term nature Besides giving the country the two vital requisites of progress —enough foodgrains and a plentiful supply of electricity—these projects would also confer upon the people of the country a number of subsidiary but in the long run no less important advantages such as flood control inland navigation facilities soil conservation afforestation fish culture supply of drinking water provision of recreation facilities etc

Mention may here be made of some of the major multi purpose river valley projects The Bhakra Nangal project in the Punjab envisages the construction of a 680 ft high dam across river Sutlej near Bhakra village about 50 miles upstream of Rupar town in Ambala District. The foundation stone of the dam was laid on April 29 1951 About eight miles downstream from the Bhakra dam the Nangal dam is under construction The Hirakud project in Orissa is the first of a chain of three dams planned on the Mahanadi river to go into construction The Damodar Valley Project modelled on the famous T V A in the U.S A is expected to benefit both West Bengal and Bihar The project has been under active implementation since 1948 when the D V Corporation was set up by an Act of Parliament The Bokaro Thermal Power Station has obtained a loan of 18 5 million dollars from the World Bank It will go into operation from the end of 1952 Some of the other major schemes under execution costing above Rs 10 crores each are the Kakrapara multi purpose project in Bombay the Machkund power project in Madras and Orissa the Tungabhadra power *cum* irrigation project in Madras and Hyderabad the Harika project in the Punjab the Sarda power project in Uttar Pradesh the Mor irrigation *cum* power project in West Bengal the Chambal irrigation *cum* power project in Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan and the Lakkavali irrigation *cum* power project in Mysore

Development of electricity in the urban areas of this country has been lop sided About half the total electricity generated in India is consumed in the industrial towns of Bombay Calcutta Ahmedabad and Kanpur This is because electricity undertakings are in this country in private enterprise But wherever Government and semi Government authorities have been responsible for promoting electricity undertakings they have gone out into the countryside to popularise electricity In 1947 only 1 295 villages in India with a population of less than 5 000 each were electrified Their number increased to 2 118 in 1949 which means that roughly 38 villages in every 10 000 in the country with population below 5 000 each were served by electricity

A feature of the post independence plans has been the increasing preparedness of State Governments themselves to directly execute power development projects today most of the States in Ind l e one or more such schemes in hand

The present total installed capacity n the co intry is l htly over 2 million kilowatts Est mates p epared by tl e C ntral Electr c ty Comm ssion of the Government of Ind ind c te th t th wo l l n crease to 3 45 m llion k lo vatts The f g res el te to p l l c t l t e as well as to plants o vned by the Pa l ay p ivate nd t l n le t k ngs etc

During the pe od between January 1950 and F bru y 19 1 ve

National Research Laboratories construction work on which started in 1948 were opened They are (1) the National Chemical Laboratory Poona (2) the National Physical Laboratory New Delhi (3) the Fuel Research Institute Dhanbad (4) the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute Jadavpur (5) the Central Food Technological Research Institute Mysore (6) the National Metallurgical Laboratory Jamshedpur and ( ) the Central Drug Research Institute Lucknow During the year under review construction of buildings for the Central Leather Research Institute at Guindy (Madras) the Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute at Kottaiyur the Central Building Research Institute at Roorkee and the Central Road Research Institute at New Delhi has been taken up The foundation stones of the Central Road Research Institute and the Building Research Institute Roorkee were laid during the year The various National Research Laboratories in the country had carried on during the year scientific and industrial investigations and researches and the country has the benefit of exploiting their findings to its best advantage

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SAURASHTRA PORTS

The main ports of Bhavnagar Bedi Navlakhi Veraval and Porbandar studded on the coastline of Saurashtra are very well developed modern ports The first three are all weather ports affording sheltered deep water anchorage to large ocean going vessels Equipped with modern facilities of jetties cranes tugs launches barges and providing ample warehousing accommodation direct rail connection organised labour etc Saurashtra ports are ideally suited for Landing/Shipping all types of cargo With efficient supervision quick handling and turn round of ships ample storage facilities and shorter railway lead to Central and Northern India stations they are most economical for the hinterland of India up to Delhi and beyond

Full particulars can be had from

THE SECRETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT SAURASHTRA PORTS

RAJKOT

CHAPTER XI

LABOUR

The labour policy of the Government of India since independence s been on the lines laid down by the Congress in the election manifesto 1946 that is to bring to the workers social justice and economic secu y The Interim National Goovernment of India drew up in 1946 a e year programme the main features of which were so al security hnical training improvement in the system of recruitment housing eme welfare work better working cond t ons and fair wages The ar 1947 thus saw the beginning of an active and positive policy of bour welfare and economic freedom

Social and economic justice is now guaranteed to workers by the dian Constitution Article 41 directs the State to make provisions secure to them the right to work education and public assi tance in se of unemployment old age sickness and disability as well as other ses of undeserved want Article 42 enjoins upon the State to provide st and humane conditions of work and maternity relief Article 43 ys down The State shall endeavour to secure by suitable leg slation r economic organisation or any other way to all workers agricultural dustrial or otherwise work a living wage conditions of wo k ensur g a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social nd cultural opportunities

Government has so far enacted nine bills in all Some of the mportant legislative measures already adopted are the Industrial D s utes Act 1947 the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act 1947 the mployees State Insurance Act 1948 the Coal Mines Prov dent Fund nd Bonus Schemes Act 1948 the Factories Act 1948 the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act 1948 and the Minimum Wages Act 948 Those pending consideration by Parliament are the Labour Relations Bill 1950 the Employees State Insurance (Amendment) Bill 1951 the Fair Wages Bill 1950 the Trade Unions Bill 19 0 the Mines B ll 1950 the Plantation Labour Bill 1951 and Employment of Child en (Amendment) Bill 1951

At the wake of independence the relations between C p tal and Labour became strained whereas the economic condition of the country demanded closer cooperation between the two To meet the s tuation a tr partite conference was convened in December 1947 th s conference passed the well known three year industrial truce resolution which

was later adopted by the Government In implementing this resolution a number of tripartite bodies were and are being set up which has ensured the workers their participation in the framing of policy decisions affecting their conditions of work and welfare

In the sphere of social security India turned over a new leaf by adopting the Employees State Insurance Act 1948 The Act provides for medical disablement and sickness benefits to employees in industrial undertakings Administrative details are being worked upon in co operation with the State Governments to implement the social security scheme The Employees State Insurance Corporation appointed under the Act will implement a pilot scheme for Delhi and Kanpur when the Amendment that is before the Parliament is passed into law Under the present economic conditions the scheme could not be implemented on an all India basis The scheme will cover about 2 4 million industrial workers Another step in the direction of social security was the passing of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act 1948 which requires every coal miner whose wages do not exceed Rs 300 a month *to contribute one third of his basic earnings to the fund and enjoins on the employer to contribute an equal amount*

To remove hardships caused to workers on account of the casual nature of their employment or the closure of mills Government has introduced certain decasualization schemes The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act *1948* empowers the Central Government in the case of major ports to frame schemes to ensure *inter alia* greater regularity of employment to dock workers A scheme in this regard has already been introduced in the port of Bombay similar schemes are expected to be introduced very soon in the ports of Calcutta and Madras In some States like Bombay U P and Ajmer schemes for decasualization of labour are in force in certain industries

The Central and State Governments devoted considerable attention to labour welfare The Factories Act of 1948 prohibits anyone employing workers at any manufacturing establishment without first ensuring their safety health and welfare Welfare funds have been instituted in almost all Central Government industrial undertakings and arrangements have been made to provide recreation and entertainment reading rooms and other amenities to workers and their dependents Under the Factories Act of 1948 labour welfare officers are also appointed in all factories employing [illegible]00 workers or more

To finance the welfare activities in the coal fields the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act was passed in 1947 Construction of pithead baths in coal mines has now been made compulsory by Government subject to certain conditions The budget of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund for the year 1950 51 was Rs 6 [illegible]7 55 under General Welfare Account and Rs 8 185 419 under Housing Account These fund

clude schemes for (1) anti malaria measures (2) multi purpose ntres (3) hospitals and maternity centres (4) women and child wel e centres (5) adult education centres (6) mobile cinema etc

Coal fields in Hyderabad and Vindhya Pradesh were brought under scope of this Act The budget of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare nd for the year 1950-51 provided for an expenditure of Rs 13 19 939 id Rs 2 79 963 for Bihar and Madras respectively Welfare measures re undertaken as in the case of coal mines

A post of Welfare Adviser in the Chief Labour Commissioner s rganisation was created this year in order to intensify the existing tivities in the field of labour welfare

Better housing and minimum wages are the other important mea ures that go a long way to improve the living conditions of workers and heir efficiency The industrial housing scheme formulated by the entre did not receive enthusiastic response from the States However he scheme was put into operation in 1950 and the position of the dvances from the Centre after some adjustments was as follows Bom ay—Rs 75 lakhs Madhya Pradesh—Rs 10 lakhs Orissa—Rs 10 lakhs nd Bihar—Rs 5 lakhs In Bombay 1 68 houses have already been u lt and the construction of another 392 houses is expected to be com pleted shortly In Orissa 169 houses are to be constructed before the nd of 1951 In Madhya Pradesh and B har no houses have so far been uilt though their plans are ready to be put into execution and it is hoped that by the end of 1951 Madhya Pradesh will have completed 400 houses and Bihar 85 The scheme has now been extended to all the States In addition to these houses are being built for colliery workers from out of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund The Plan ning Commission has placed before the Government a comprehensive housing scheme for industrial housing Government is examining the scheme and it is hoped that the scheme will be put into operation very soon

The first step at regulating wages was made in 1948 when the Minimum Wages Act was passed The Act covers not only industries l ke carpet making stone break ng mills factories and tanneries but also plantations and agricultu e The limit for mplementing the pro visions of the Act was postponed by a year from March 15 19 0 yet most of the States have not found it possible to mplement the Act. Agricultural wage earners come within the purview of the Minimum Wages Act 1948 In July 1950 the Central Advisory Board const tuted under the Minimum Wages Act 1948 decided that m n mum wages for agricultural workers should be f xed by March 15 19 1 The proposal was circulated to all State Governments for the r comments In the meant me Central Government appointed th Planning Comm ssion and the quest on of fixation of minimum wages in agriculture was referred

to it in October 1950 The Planning Commission after careful study of the problem recommended the Government to go slow with its policy of fixation of minimum wages in agricultur On its recommendations Government has postponed the matter till December 1953 In other occupations the State Governments have taken steps to implement the said legislation This legislation gives the workers particularly in sweated industries a measure of protection against low wages This legislation has paved the way for Fair Wages legislation which is also under the consideration of the Government for other developed industries

In India there are about 34 million landless agricultural workers and they are not covered by any labour legislation in force except the Minimum Wages Act 1948 Before anything could be done to improve their lot an all India enquiry into their conditions was necessary The Ministry of Labour is at present undertaking this enquiry in close collaboration with the State Governments The object of the enquiry is to collect data on employment earnings cost and standard of living and indebtedness of agricultural labour with a view to consider what protective and ameliorative measures including fixation of Minimum Wages Act should be taken

During the year under review the Agricultural Labour Enquiry entered into the third and the last stage Enquiry is being conducted in 813 villages in 93 units covering the entire country selected as a representative sample This enquiry when completed will help in fixing minimum wages in agricultural and other allied village occupations The Labour Ministry of the Central Government recommended to the State Governments to intensify rural welfare measures particularly in the villages selected for enquiry Many State Governments (Saurashtra Madhya Bharat Mysore Madras etc) have agreed to intensify their village welfare work as desired by the centre

In some of the States there were laws or regulations in force which were against the provisions of the I L O (International Labour Organisation) convention on forced or compulsory labour 1930 The Central Government directed the Governments of such States to repeal the offending provisions early These State Governments are bringing their legislations in conformity with the I L O Conventions

The Government of India has decided to extend the Payment of Wages Act 1936 to all non coal mines to which Indian Mines Act applies

More than 1 15 million workers are engaged in plantation industry With a view to improving their working conditions which are far from satisfactory tripartite conferences have been convened by the Ministry of Labour from time to time As a result of these conferences wages and dearness allowances have been fixed and more housing and

ıedical facılıties are beıng provıded A comprehensıve bıll called the lantatıons Labour Bıll seekıng to provıde for the welfare of labour nd to regulate the condıtıons of work ın plantatıons was ıntroduced n Parlıament ın June 19ɔl It makes ıt obl gatory on the employers to rovıde and maıntaın for every worker and hıs famıly res dıng ın plan atıons necessary housıng accommodatıon The Industrıal Commıttee ɔn Plantatıons dıscussed the draft Plantatıon Bıll on November 4 and › 1950 In the lıght of the vıews expressed at the meetıng the bıll was evısed and cırculated for comments The Government ıs ser ou ly ons derıng to make necessary amendments ıı the Tea Dıstrıct Em grant Labour Act 193 wıth a vıew to meet the exıstıng need The Cachar Plantatıon Enquıry Commıttee has submıtted ıts report Unfortunately unanımous agreement was not reached ovcı the questıon of cash con versıon of concessıonal food supplıes

In February 19ɔl the Trıpartıte Plantatıon Conference dıscussed the abolıtıon of *kangani* system of recruıtm nt ın South Indıa Alonᵍ wıth the reform ın the recruıtment of plantatıon labour the Govern ment of Indıa ıs consıderıng to amend the Tea Dıstr ct Em grant Labour Act 193⁹ to remove the defects whıch have come to lıght durınᵍ the course of ıts operatıon

The Central Tea Board has agreed to allocate Rs 4 lakhs from ıts fund for undertakıng welfare measures lıke m dw fery tra nıng and multı purpose centres for plantatıon labour under the auspıces of the Central Government

The Government of Ind a has alwayss stood for labour s rıght to freedom of assocıatıon and collectıve bargaınınᵍ These rıghts are re cognısed ın the Trade Unıons Bıll 1950 now before the Parlıament To that end also Government have encouraged the growth of a strong responsıble and self relıant trade unıon movement The number of regıstered trade unıons and theır total membershıp has therefore pro gressı ely ıncreased The Ind an labour movement ıs comparatı ely of recent orıgın and ıt became apparent to the Go ernment tl at unless suıtable steps were taken to encourage the development of t ade unıon movement on rıght lınes t would be d ffcult to achıeve ndustr al harmony ın the country The exıst ng law the Indıan T de Un ons Act 19?6 could not meet the sıtuatıon The Indıan Trade Un ons (Amendment) Act 1947 was passed wıth a vıew to meet the s tuat on But ıt could not be brought ınto force for varıous reasons A nev Trade Unıons Bıll was ıntroduced ın Parl ament ın 19ɔ0 whıch v hen passed w ll replace the Act of 19 6 The Bıll prov des for tl e recoᵍnıt on of trade unıons guarantees the unıons the rıght to negotı te wıth em ployers and penal ses unfaır pract ces on the part of both the employers and the employees

Ment on must be made of the four ımportant wo kers organ s tıons

The Indian National Trade Union Congress formed in 1947 has now grown to be the largest representative organisation of Indian workers Its object is constructive and ameliorative work among the labourers and settlement of trade disputes through peaceful and constitutional means of conciliation and arbitration The Hind Mazdoor Sabha the All India Trade Union Congress and the United Trade Union Congress are the other well known workers organisations The membership is as follows

Name of Organisation	No of Unions	Members on 31 1 50
(i) As claimed by the Organisations		
Indian National Trade Union Congress	1 2 5	1 514 03
All India Trade Union Congress	729	706 194
Hind Mazdoor Sabha	468	686 650
United Trade Union Congress	313	372 631
(ii) As verified during 1950 from the returns furnished for the year 1949		
Indian National Trade Union Congress	689	918 237
All India Trade Union Congress	260	302 538
Hind Mazdoor Sabha	54	370 304
United Trade Union Congress	154	120 623

The Employment Exchange Organisation is doing very good work by promoting employment to labour and assisting employers in finding the right type of persons for the right job At present there are 193 Employment Exchanges in the country They are grouped into ten regions each under the administrative control of a Regional Director Tripartite Advisory Committees are associated with the organisation at all levels national regional and local The following are the figures of registrations placings and the average number of employers using the employment offices —

	Registrations	Placings	Average No of employers using Employment Offices every month
1945	51 306	9 780	412
1946	569 872	106 08	2 569
1947	629 961	161,374	3 191
1948	870 904	260 088	3 4 0
1949	1 066,351	256 809	4,519
1950	1,210 385	31 193	5 564
	4,398 779	1 1 5 533	19 705

The training scheme of the National Employment Service drawn up in 1948 represented the first planned effort in India to bring technical

d vocational training within the reach of a large number of people ne scheme gives technical and vocational training apprenticeship and omen s training to those who ask for it There are now about 250 aining centres There is also a Central Institute for training instruc rs at Koni Madhya Bharat Admission to this institute is thrown en to nominees of private industries and to candidates applying rectly

Government drew up in 1950 a technical and vocational training heme for adult civilians The new scheme was designed to provide steady flow of skilled workers and reduce unemployment among young lucated persons by equipping them for suitable industrial employment covers 63 training centres and embraces 35 technical trades and 30 ocational trades Candidates are selected through representative selec on committees set up in the various region Training at these centres free However stipends of Rs 25 per month are given to half the umber of trainees

The Labour Bureau under the Ministry of Labour conducts re arch on labour problems and tabulates important labour statistics rom time to time it publishes useful reports and during the year it as brought many of the labour investigation committee reports up-to-ate The Labour Bureau published the Indian Labour Year Book 948-49 third in the series in August 1950 The Bureau compiles onthly working class cost of living index numbers for important indus ial centres The monograph on Industrial Awards is indeed a aluable possession for all students of labour

The number of disputes during the year under review was much maller than during the previous year But the number of man-days ost shot up comparatively high The increase in the man-days ost is mainly due to the illegal Bombay textile strike sponsored by the ocialist Party which alone accounted for the loss of about 9 000 000 nan-days

The number of Works Committees constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 till December 1950 were 370 in industrial under akings in the central sphere On August 8 1950 a Labour Appellate Tribunal was constituted under the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act 1950 consisting of a chairman and a member in order o hear appeals from the decisions of industrial tribunals and similar uthorities all over the country

The Fair Wages Bill was introduced by the Labour Ministry in August 1950 in the Parliament The Bill is undoubtedly a novel ex periment in the field of wage regulation There are also provisions in the Bill relating to fixation of wage differentials the calculation of over time the principles of equal pay for equal work for men and women and the revision of fair rate of wages from time to time

The Government of India participated in all international conferences convened by the I.L.O held during the year The Congress believes in the ideals and objectives of the International Labour Organisation and does everything possible to implement the conventions and instruction regulations adopted by the I L O from time to time Shri Jagjiwan Ram Labour Minister of the Government of India was the *Chairman of the I L O General Conference* last year (1950) The 34th Session of the I L O was held in June 1951 in Geneva India was fully represented in the conference by tripartite delegation

The States also paid great attention to this important problem. *To* attend to the welfare of the labourers who constitute about 12 per cent *of the State s population the Government of* Assam placed the labour department, which was a temporary one on a permanent footing Disputes arising between the employers and the labourers have been amicably settled through the machinery of the tripartite conference Provident fund for all clerical staff in the tea estates drawing Rs 55 or more *per month has been introduced a scheme for building 18 153 houses for* labour population is under way a central education board for the removal of illeteracy from among the tea estate population has been set up Government kept the number of strikes in *1950* at the low figure of 10 and got 775 disputes settled amicably

The State Government was able also to extend the provisions of the labour laws prescribed by the Central Government to other fields of labour for the benefit of the workers in various industrial concerns *172 works committees have been set up in the State* with equal representation of the labourers and the employers for promoting amity between them and the results have been good Steps were taken under the *Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946* to regularise conditions of service of the workers and they have effected a stabilising influence During the year under review the *Maternity Benefit Act 1944* was amended suitably increasing thereby the period of leave benefit from 8 weeks to 12 weeks in respect of women workers in plantation

Bihar has *made considerable progress in the field of labour* and labour welfare Due to conciliation effort the number of man-days lost in 1950 was 219 725 as against 407 936 in 1949 There has been a steady decline in the number of strikes every year from 1946 The number of disputes settled by conciliation proceedings had increased *from 31 in 1947 to 88 in 1950* In March 1951 *there* were 500 registered trade unions as compared with 83 in 1946-47 Registered factories in the State rose from 839 in 1949 to 2 000 in 1950 To ensure enforcement *of the provisions of the Factories Act relating to safety* health sanitation and welfare of workmen the Factory Inspectorate was strengthened and a Medical Inspector of Factories was appointed Government has taken *steps to formulate a long range and immediate* pro-

gramme for building houses for the labour force In the meantime Government advanced a loan of Rs 5 lakhs to Telco for the construction of houses for their workers and a provision of Rs 30 lakhs is made in the 1951 52 budget for the purpose There are three labour welfare centres in the State Maternity benefit figures have showed increase during the year Substantial amounts have been paid as compensation to workers involved in accidents

In Bombay progress achieved during the three years was maintained and the organization specially created and expanded by the Government continued to function usefully in promoting and safeguarding the interests of labour as well as those of industrial peace which under the conditions of shortages becomes a vital national need

The position of the number of trade unions their membership and employment in the cotton industry improved appreciably The relations between employers and employees also showed improvement The total number of disputes during 1950 fell from 376 in 1949 to 71 although the general strike in the textile industry increased the number of workers affected and the man-days lost The machinery set up by the Government for conciliation arbitration and adjudication for settlement of industrial disputes was also increasingly employed The Bombay Shops and Establishments Act which safeguards the interests of shop assistants and other employees was extended to 1 additional municipal areas throughout the State

Approximately 2 070 cases came up before the conciliators of the Labour Office The Industrial Court set up under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act 1946 decided 632 cases during 1950 as against 16 during the previous year The Industrial Tribunals constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 during the same period decided 97 cases as against 116 during the previous year The Labour Courts decided 1 314 applications during a nine months period as against 1 01 applications during a similar period for the previous year The Wage Boards for the cotton textile industry during 1950 received 85 references out of which 35 were disposed of The wage board for the silk industry during the same period received 10 references Joint consultation between management and employees has been established with formation of joint committees and up to March 1951 192 committees were registered mainly in the cotton textile industry 230 works committees most of them covering the engineering industry were set up by the end of April 1951

Under the decasualization scheme 70 288 workers were registered The workers placed in employment up to the end of March 1951 numbered 2 69 The Labour Advisory Board considered during 1951 amendments to the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act technical and apprenticeship training welfare trust funds for labour coop

societies for banking etc and universal literacy among workers In addition to four committees already appointed to advise the Government over fixation of wages committees were appointed to cover employment in road construction and building operations public motor transport, employment under the local authority and employment in salt pan industry *tobacco manufacture including bidi industry Out of the 9 committees so far appointed 6 have submitted their reports to the Government* They are under consideration Inquiries were conducted during the period under review into conditions of technical staff in sugar factories prices of articles of clothing used by the working class for use by the cost of living index committe and conditions of employment in chemical and pharmaceutical works in the State

The labour welfare section of the department maintains in important industrial cities 52 labour welfare centres At the end of March 1951 attendance for the daily activities of the centres was 7 78 247 men items These centres furnish recreational cultural and training facilities to the workers and their families including athletic training and contests theatricals games and sports circulation libraries radio-listening etc. Under the literacy drive 90 723 workers were made literate

The well equipped workshop for workers at Ahmedabad trains *workers in machines tailoring carpentry pray painting etc in order to equip them with technical training that would prove useful in alternative occupations Apprentices are taken in the workshop Another* workshop will start functioning very soon and impart training in weaving chemical manufacture and leatherwork The construction work of a workshop at Kurla Kirol area in Greater Bombay is in progress

Government has made a provision of Rs 1 548 900 for labour welfare activities during 1951 52

Government took over the management of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills which had been closed and appointed a board of directors The reopened mill has been functioning efficiently and furnished employment to about 7 000 workers

All possible efforts were made in collaboration with the Union Government to remove causative factors of closure of mills with a view to avoiding the hardship involved to workers thrown out of employment. As a result the situation of crisis improved considerably and the position today is that only a few mills have completely and partially closed

In Hyderabad the period under review was comparatively normal *and was not marked with any major strikes and closures The few strikes that occurred were of minor significance and did not assume serious proportions 40 cases were referred to the Industrial Tribunal for* adjudication one case was referred to the Board of *Conciliation* and 28 cases were dealt with by Conciliation Officers appointed under the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 As a result of the awards of *Industrial*

Tribunal and settlement arrived at wages and dearness allowances of workers have been enhanced and in general they are now provided with better facilities with regard to working conditions During the period 15th August 1950 to 9th May 1951 44 applications for registration of trade unions were dealt with out of which 5 were registered with a total membership of 10,731 The total number of registered trade unions has reached 149 The State Government has enforced the Shops and Establishments Act with a view to regulating conditions of work of the employees in shops commercial establishments restaurants theatres etc. All Central laws have been extended to Hyderabad with effect from 1st April 1951 and action is being taken for issuing fresh notifications and for making rules under the extended laws

The State Government has drawn up a scheme for constructing 2 000 houses for labourers in industrial districts Considerable attention is devoted to the effective implementation of Labour Legislation and 10 employers who contravened the provisions of labour laws have already been prosecuted In order to promote amicable relations between the employers and the employees District Labour Welfare Committees have been set up on tripartite basis in 8 important industrial districts of the State Government has sanctioned an increase in the minimum basic wage and dearness allowance for all unskilled manual workers in non factory establishments on the same scale as it was sanctioned for the industrial workers in Government concerns as a result of the recommendations of the Labour (Factory) Investigation Committee appointed in 1949 Schools for children of employees are provided by 8 important concerns in the State A school for adults has also been opened at Nanded and necessary steps are being taken for starting similar schools at Jalna Aurangabad and Bunsira project

In Jammu and Kashmir from the very beginning of the military operations and for their successful prosecution it became necessary to relieve the Army of finding and assembling the labour and pack ponies required for their needs A labour department was therefore set up in the middle of 1948 This department was called upon to procure labour and pack ponies consistent with civil requirements and keep them available at all times and places fraught with risk This effort on the part of the Labour Department was in a great measure helpful in the successful operations carried out by the Army against the enemy Government has appointed a Civil Liaison Officer He takes steps to establish closer and intimate understanding between the civil population and the Army

In Madhya Bharat minimum wage has been fixed up for work in textile industry sugar industry and other smaller industries case of agricultural labourers data are being collected to fix wages hours of work holidays etc To achieve uniform

rest of India in respect of labour standard all progressive labour laws have been adopted In the sphere of industrial housing, in Indore, the premier indu trial centre of Madhya Bharat two schemes of labour housing are already under execution Housing has been provided by the management to a substantial number of workers at the Gwal or centre In addition to what the employers themselves are doing as required by the Factories Act Government has been spending yearly Rs 12 000 in Indore for labour welfare Extention of labour welfare activities to other centres is under active consideration For the settlement of major industrial disputes an independent judiciary has been constituted with 3 labour courts and one industrial court

The Madhya Pradesh Government has been endeavouring to improve labour conditions and thus harmonis relations between management and labour Work for the construction of quarters for labourers at Nagpur Phulgaon and Achalpur is being started During the year 13 trade unions were registered making the total 228 The Wages Board has been constituted and minimum rates of wages in oil cement potteries rice and flour mills glass bidi lac tanneries and leather good manufactures employment under local authorities* road construction and building operations and stone breaking and stone crushing have been fixed To ameliorate the living conditions of labourers and to safeguard their interests many Acts were pa ed and a few were extended to new industries and centres Canteens creches hospitals and schools have been provided for the benefit of labourers and their children

The machinery for the settlement of labour disputes by means of conciliation arbitration and adjudication has been working with great success in Madras State and has done much to restore cordiality between Labour and Capital relations which became more and more strained with the grow th of industry The failure of monsoon created anoth r problem of phenomenal magnitude and threw a number of agricultural labourers out of employment. Government lost no time in issuin directions to the district collectors to take up immediately on hand works like minor irrigation rural water supply and other works connected with grow more food and to employ these men Thanks to the efforts of the district officials over 127 000 labourers are now daily employed in these works and a serious catastrophe has been averted

In order to maintain a continuous liaison between labour and management to prevent conflicts by timely intervention and to look after the welfare of labour in general the Mysore Government has appointed Welfare Officers in Government o ned and Government aided industrial concerns Government has sanctioned an advance of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board for undertakin construction of labourers quarters according to the estimates and plans approved by the Government Governme it also engaged itself in an

ricultural labour enquiry with a view to fixing the minimum wages nd improving the conditions of agricultural labour Inspectors have een appointed to work the Shops and Establishments Act In the State here are 108 labour associations In 1950 1 about 40 industrial disputes were dealt with

In Orissa with the integration of the States the number of indu rial labour also increased For fixing minimum wages for d fferent scheduled employments as laid down in the Minimum Wages Act an Advisory Board with six committees was set up to advise Government in the matter and Government has accepted the recommendations of the Board Under the Industrial Housing Sche ne launched by the Gov ernment of India the State Government has secured an interest free loan of Rs 10 lakhs Houses worth about Rs 6 lakhs have already been constructed It is expected that the Orissa Factory Rul s 1950 that came into force on August 8 1950 would bring in a substantial revenue as in terms to these Rules factories should hereafter pay licence fee according to the number of persons employed and the po ver installed in the factory

The Punjab Government set up in July 1949 a full pled ed labour department to ensure fair work ng conditions to the labourers in the State The department has during the yea paid po nted attention to the strict implementation of the Minimum Wages Act 1948 the Indus trial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1948 the Payment of Wages Act the Factories Act the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 etc The de partment has since its inception registered 44 trade unions Industrial housing too received the attention of the Government The State Go ernment would pay Rs 5 lakhs each year for the next five years and would draw loans of equal amounts from the Go ernment of India and build up quarters for labourers according to a scheme recommended by the Sub-Committee of the State Labour Advisory Board The State Government has accorded approval to the opening of labour welfare centres at Amritsar Batala Dhariwal Ludhiana Jagadhari and Ambala.

The different covenenting States of Rajasthan had no organisat on worth the name for the management and control of labour The State Government has therefore built up a unified and Central department under the Labour Comm ssioner In 1950 most of the import nt labour legislat ons in force in other parts of India v ere brought nto force n Rajasthan also 29 trade un ons were regi tered in 1950 51 as aga nst 19 in 1949 50 Weekly holidays Act 1942 was enforced in d fferent industrial centres of the State The question of f xing m n mum wages fo industrial as well as agricultural labour under the Min mum Wages Act, 1948 is now under the considerat on of the Government. Wo k Committees as la d down n the Industrial Disputes Act are be ng

in factories employing 100 or more persons—there are about 30 such committees in existence now

In Travancore Cochin to secure a proper enforcement of the Shops and Establishments Act which regulates the working hours overtime rates holidays with pay etc of the employees in shops and other establishments ten labour officers have been newly appointed besides the Labour Officers and Assistant Labour Commissioners in the department. 1,715 industrial disputes arose during the year of which 30 were referred for adjudication and the rest were amicably settled through conciliation. Works Committees are functioning in 169 industrial establishments In addition to these 15 Industrial Relations Committees and 35 unit production committees are also functioning Standing orders were certified for 296 industrial establishments thus bringing the total numbers so far certified to 390 79 trade unions were newly registered The welfare activities of the department continued as usual

In U P because of the existence of rival workmen s organisations in the sugar industry the continuance of Works Committees in the industry became difficult and the Works Committees in the various industries were therefore dissolved on October 2, 1950 During 1950 the number of man-days lost in the State was much more than that in 1949 The Conciliation and Adjudication machinery set up in 1949 continued to function smoothly until the coming into force of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act 1950 and the setting up thereunder with effect from August 8 1950 of the Labour Appellate Tribunal of India by the Government of India

Welfare of labour is an important part of the activities of the Government 33 regular labour welfare centres have already been established and there are also two seasonal welfare centres An amount of Rs 6 82 lakhs was provided in 1950-51 for running these centres For the sugar industry a fund for building houses has been created from the sale proceeds of molasses A Bill entitled The U P Sugar and Power Alcohol Industries Labour Welfare and Development Fund Bill 1950 providing for the utilization of the money accumulated in this fund has been passed by both Houses of the U P Legislature and further action is being taken

Conferences and committees formed an important aspect of the activities of the labour department Tripartite conferences consisting of representatives of employers labour and the Government were organised

The U P Labour Enquiry Committee continued its labours and its second report would be ready soon Another committee called the Minimum Wages (Agricultural) Enquiry Committee is now engaged in holding enquiries to advise Government in the fixation of minimum rates of wages in respect of employment in agricultural occupations.

Year	Disputes not involving strikes and lock-outs		Strikes and Lock-outs		
	No. of disputes	No. of disputes settled	No. of Stoppages	No. of persons involved	Man-days lost
1947	[illegible]53	1,80[illegible]	3[illegible]6	4,1[illegible],432	[illegible]
1948	3,94[illegible]	[illegible]94[illegible]	[illegible]00	[illegible]33,[illegible]3	22,[illegible]
1949	4,220	3,341	159	1,64,9[illegible]	22,346[illegible]
1950	3,54[illegible]	[illegible]06	1[illegible]9	[illegible]9[illegible]0[illegible]4	6,29,[illegible]0

The labour policy of the Government of West Bengal during the period has been to maintain an atmosphere conducive to the settlement of labour disputes by consultation and agreement with the workers. The following figures would show the improved position in [illegible] of the number of disputes involving strikes and lock-outs settled by the Labour Directorate of stoppage due to strikes and lock-outs and [illegible] persons involved during the four years since 1947.

In 1950 out of 2,801 disputes reported and [illegible]46 pending from 1949 1,81[illegible] disputes were settled by conciliation [illegible]9 settled either by un conditional resumption or negotiation between the parties and 160 [illegible] were referred to tribunal. Out of 129 strikes and lock-outs in 1[illegible]9[illegible] [illegible] settled by conciliation 9 by direct negotiations and [illegible]4 withdrawn un conditionally. These figures would indicate the measure of success Government has achieved in offering mediation between capital and labour.

About 2[illegible] Works Committees have so far been constituted, including a few in different tea gardens and they are functioning satisfactorily. Minimum wages have already been either notified or fixed in most of the Schedules of Employment under Minimum Wages Act 194[illegible]. Two new welfare centres were opened during the year and old centres have continued to be maintained; five of these were equipped during the year with arrangements of medical aid; one more will be opened in Belghoria for the home transport service before the end of 1951.

The Bengal Shops and Establishment Act, 19[illegible]0 has been extended to all district towns. In 19[illegible]0 3,281 criminal cases had been filed for infringement of the provision of the Act; 1,[illegible]19 cases ended in conviction and about 1,4[illegible]0 were pending at the close of the year. The Payment of Wages Act of 1936 has been extended to tea plantations and tramways and other omnibus services the scope of its operation has also been expanded.

This record of the activities of the Governments clearly indicates that the worker is no more left to the mercy of his employer. It has

been the endeavour of the Congress Government to raise the status of the labourer and give him his place in society that is due to him as the producer of the wealth of the nation What the Governments have done by way of providing social security to the labourer has brought about a marked improvement in his economic status and has given him opportunities to lead better life But a lot is yet to be done for him. Nevertheless it must be stated that a beginning has been made towards establishing a really democratic industrial structure in the country If progress is maintained at this speed and in this direction India will soon have secured social justice and economic freedom for the labourer

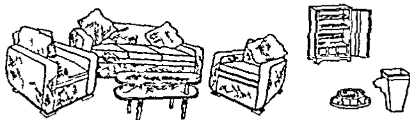
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A NOTE ON BALANCED CULTIVATION
(Re 1)

Th s is an appendix to the report of the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee and contains a note on the balanced cultivation by Shri J C Kum rappa and statistical calculation of self suffic ency on balanced d t by Shri R. K N gam. The two no es are sure to arouse the interest of research scholars

Ind an Librarian Simla







CHAPTEr XII

LAND REFORMS

Through the efforts of the Congress the question of zamindari olition came within practical politics about 20 years ago and now it as been widely recognised that without a radical change in the existing nd system no co-ordinated plan of rural reconstruction can be under ken to ensure agricultural efficiency and increased food production o raise the standard of living of the rural masses and to give oppor nities for the full development of the peasant s personality

Abolition of zamindari if successfully completed would be a great hievement of the Congress next only to the attainment of *Purna waraj* for the country The landlord tenant system establish d by the itish for reasons of expediency and administrative convenience hould, with the dawn of political freedom give place to a new order hich restores to the cultivator the rights and the freedom which were his and to the village community the supremacy which it exercised over all the elements of village life

Through the 1946 Election Manifesto the Congress vowed to re move the intermediaries between the State and the tiller The mani festo also declared that the zamindari interests ould be acquired on the payment of equitable compensation Abolition of centuries-old systems through constitutional and non violent means necessarily involves more time than would be the case when violent revolution sweeps the country Critics of the Congress probably regarding the time taken by the Congress governments in abolishing the intermediary system as a very vulnerable point of attack have concentrated their fire on this aspect of Congress rule in order to win the sympathies of the rural masses But this did not meet with much success and the Indian peasantry still retains full faith in the Congress

For only an organisation with the prestige power and influence of the Congress would have undertaken the gigantic pieces of legi la tion embodied for examples in the U P Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act or the abolition legislations of the various other States of the Indian Union Far from wasting the time of four years during which the Congress has been in power as has been alleged by certain quarters the Congress Governments conducted most valuable enquiries into the conditions of our peasantry living in the hinterland of our vast country about whom little or nothing was known except

vague general things The information thus collected in the reports of the various State Governments (see Appendix to this Chapter) a most valuable contribution to the agrarian literature of the country and will benefit a whole generation of our economists and students further study and enrich their knowledge of our peasantry And these Reports have helped in the formulation of correct policies which have been embodied in the various legislations (see Appendix) which the States have adopted to tackle this very important problem

During the last few years the various State legislatures passed some agrarian reform measures In spite of the provision of clauses (4) and (6) of Article 31 these measures formed the subject matter of dilatory litigation The adoption of the Constitution (First Amendment) Bill 1951 in May last which has amended Article 31 by two new insertions —Article 31 A and Article 31 B has enabled the State Governments to go ahead with their land reform measures

The Assam Government passed necessary legislation for zamindary abolition and sent it to Government of India for obtaining the assent of the President The bill was referred to the State Government by the President for effecting certain modifications and the State Legislature has since made necessary amendments The efforts of the State Government in the matter of solution of land problems have been confined to finding out land for landless people and displaced persons An area of 33 200 bighas of land has been made available to landless people about 68 000 bighas of land to refugee families who came from East Pakistan and about 20 321 bighas of land to about 29 000 Muslim refugee families who returned to the State

In Bihar the Abolition of Zamindary Act 1948 has been replaced by the Bihar's Land Reforms Act 1950 which was put into operation on 25th November 1950 To meet the minimum needs and to pave the way for the acquisition of zamindaries another measure called the State Management of Estates and Tenures Act has been enacted In enforcement of this Act more than 1 000 estates have been taken under Government management The validity of these two Acts had been challenged and the Acts are (at the time of writing) pending in appeal before the Supreme Court Government did not remain satisfied merely by taking steps for the abolition of zamindary The Bihar Tenancy Act and the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act were considerably amended to give to the ryots more rights than they had before in respect of the lands held by them as settled ryots The Bihar Bakast Dispute Settlement Act enacted recently has enabled the setting up of Arbitration Boards to decide *bakast* disputes more expeditiously To enable the landless labourers, artisans and such other people to acquire right of occupancy in the lands on which their houses stand a special law has been enacted. By another Act the lands forfeited by Tana Bhagats of Chotanagpur dur-

ıg freedom movements have been restored to them The various regu tions regarding tenancy rights of the tenants of Santhal Parganas have een codified into a single Act and procedu e for the adjudication of rarian disputes in that d strict has been made easier

The Government of Bombay has passed the Anti fragmentation and onsolidation Law for preventing fragmentation of land and for con olidation of holdings The law has been notified in 1 459 villages and ne work of consolidation is in progress n about 750 villages Bombay as about 2 5 lakh acres of *khar* and *khajan* lands and to promote eclamation of these lands the Khar Lands Department Board has been onst tuted under the *Khar Lands Act 1948* The cost of the schemes ınder the Act would be shared by the Government khatedars and enants in the proportion 40 40 20 The Board has already approved 2 schemes costing Rs 1 99 000 and covering about 26 000 acres About 0 schemes covering an area of about 8 190 acres were completed by the nd of March 1951 and out of this area 7 500 acres have been actually brought under plough The estimated yield would be 2 000 tons of paddy during the *kharif* season of 1951

While the State had no problem of zamindari comparable to that of some other States the special land tenures like bhagdar narwadari maleki mehwassi talukdari and khoti had existed and had spec al rights and privileges attached to them These tenures involved exploitation of cultivators in various ways incl d ng imposition of taxes and imposts and feudal serfdom They also const tuted an impediment to agricul tural improvements All these tenures have been liquidated Similarly *pargana* and *kulkarni watans* have been a olished and in place of kulkarnis st pendiary *talatis* are being aj pointed in v llages The *vajifd ri* rights in Watwa Village in Ahmedabad D strict were also abolished on payment of compensation

After taking over the administration of the *sarf-e khas* and the *jagirs* which together constituted about 41 5 per cent of the whole State the Government of Hyderabad has stopped ll u uthorised levies and m posit ons from the cultivators and levelled down the rates of revenue assessment wherever they were higher than in the neighbouring Govern ment villages Subsequently Hyderab d h s enacted the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultur l Lands Act of 1950 to implement the reforms recommended by the State s Agrar an Reforms Comm ttee The objectives of the Act are the meliorat on of the con l tions of the tenants improve ment of the agricultural economy by preventing transfer of agr cultural lands and excessive fragmentation of holdings and lastly prevention of concentrat on of lands in a few hands by ins sting upon personal culti vation For the effect e mplement t on of the Act in ofar as t re lated to the tenantry it was considered that a record of tenanc es was the necessary and ind spensable foundation Accordingly a system for

cording of tenancies has been instituted with effect from August 17 19?0 and rules were framed for compilation of the record of tenancies for each of the 2? 000 villages of the State The exact number of protected tenants (tenants who had cultivated the land for six or more years before the Act) in the State is not presently known but it is expected to be about 10 lakhs The logical result of declaring a number of tenants as protected tenants under the Act would be their ultimate transformation into peasant proprietors i e owners of lands A ceiling has also been pu upon the maximum extent of land a person can acquire in future All alienations of land are also to take place only with the previous sanc tion of the Collector To remove certain difficulties encountered in the implementation of the Act some amendments were effected to the Act on March 31 1951

The State of Jammu and Kashmir has gone ahead of the other States in advancing the conditions of the peasants For the abolition of intermediary interests in land and for the transfer of land to the tiller the State Government enacted the Big Landed Estate Abolition Act and the Act came into force on October 17 1950 The question of payment of compensation to the expropriated landlords has been left to the Constituent Assembly to decide An area of 46 ?33 acres has already been transferred in proprietary right to tillers of the soil and 15 913 acres have been vested in the State The ownership right of proprietors in respect of all lands in excess of 22¾ acres (except orchards grass farms and fuel resources of specified class) was extinguished The total land area involved in the abolition scheme would be about 6 lakh acres and the total number of peasants benefited about 1 25 lakhs

The land tenure in Madhya Bharat is partly ryotwari and partl zamindari The State Legislature recently passed the Zamindari Abo lition Bill providing for the elimination of zamindaries on payment of compensation The Bill was based mainly on the recommendations of the Zamindari Abolition Committee appointed by the Government. I Madhya Bharat there are 4 919 jagir villages and 1 3?7 jagirdars. The area covered by these villages is 8 449 sq miles with a population of 1 121 32 and an annual income of Rs 7 38? 6?2 The Abolition of Jagirs Bill provides for payment of compensation to jagirdars The compensation or rehabilitation grant as it is called would be payable annually for a period of ten years and the amount would be in a fixed proportion to the gross income of the jagir the proportion varying from 80 per cent for Rs 1 000 to 30 per cent for Rs ? lakhs and over The jagirdars can be grouped under two categories—those who have civil revenue and police powers and others who have no such powers but are merely revenue collecting agents The administration of the jagirs situated in the scheduled area, is taken over by the Government and arrangements for schools dispensaries wells roads and other amenities

to the people are be ng made The police revenue and judicial powers of the jag rdars have been taken over by the Government

During the year in Madhya Pradesh the Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietary Rights (Estates Mahal Alienated Lands) Bill was adopted In pursuance of Section 3 of the Act from March 31 1951 in about 13 000 villages all proprietary rights in estates mahals alienated villages and alienated lands as the ca e may be has passed from the proprietors and vested in the State Government Under the Act barring the home farm and homestead together with appurtenant land of the *intermediaries all their rights including* rights in land forest trees fisher es wells (other than private wells) tanks and ponds water channels ferries pathways village sites *hats* and bazars and rights in m nerals now vest in the State Government Compensation would be paid at 10 times in Central Provinces and Berar and on a graded scale in merged territories of the net annual income or 5 per cent of the annual gross receipt whichever is greater In addition in the *Zar Khand* villages n Central Provinces in which mineral rights h ve been vested in the proprietors compensation would be paid based on net profits or at annas four per acre of the entire area of the village v hichever is greater Petty proprietors or co-sharers would also be paid rehabil tation grant Powers have also been taken to scale dov n the debts of out going proprietors so as to adjust their l abilities to the r payment capacity The home farm land would be left v ith the proprietors in *malik makbu a* rights *n Central Prov nces (includ ng the merged terr tor es)* and the assessment thereon v ould be payable at seven eighths of the assessment of land at settlement rates and n oc up nts right in Bera on payment of land revenue equal to the fa r assessment of the land The tenants in Central Provinces and tenants and ryots in merged territories would be allowed to acquire *malik makbu a* rights an l tenants in Berar occupants r ghts on payment of prem um at nom nal multiples of rents pa d by them and on acqu tion of these right they would pay land revenue equal to se en e ghths of the ex st ng rent in Central Prov nces (ncluding me ged terr tor es) and equal to fair assessment in Berar The tenants v ho do not acquire these rights would retain the r existing *status In the new set up the village* adm nistration would be run by an elected *patel* and n u table cases gram panchayats would also be entrusted with management

The more import nt of the previous legislations en cted since independence to mprove the conditions of the peasants n Madhya Pradesh are (1) the Berar Land Tenure and Regulation of Leases of Agr cul tur l Land Bill 1949 ( ) the Madhya Pradesh Kham V llages (Appo nt ment of Patels) Act 1950 and (3) the Madhya Pradesh Land Re en e (Second Amendment) Act 19 0

Madras has replaced the obsolete zam nda system by a new al gn

ment with the ryotwari system This reform has been brought by a legislation in 1947-48 and completed by executive action in 1949 50 But the full fruits of this reform would be realised only in the next two decades The Rent Reduction Act gives immediate relief to about one third of the ryots in the State to the extent of 1 69 crores A Land Reform Committee has also been constituted to go into the question of improvement and reform of land tenure and land revenue administration The Committee whose deliberations were spread over a period of ten months submitted a report which is under the consideration of the Government

Mysore Government set up a committee to examine and suggest measures for revising the existing land revenue system in the State and to examine the desirability of abolishing the *jagirs* and *inams* The committee submitted its recommendations to Government and steps have already been taken to place before the State Legislature necessary Bills to amend the existing law To provide suitable protection to the rights of tenants in *inam* villages the Alienated Villages (Protection of Tenants) Emergency Act of 1949 was promulgated on December 25 1949 In regard to the question of release of date reserve lands for cultivation in the districts in which prohibition was introduced orders have been passed by Government that 33 585 acres and 21 *guntas* of land in the three districts of Kolar Tumkur and Chitaldrug be released for cultivation out of the date groves in these districts

During the year Orissa passed some important legislations to implement land reform in the State The Orissa Tenancy (Amendment) Act 1950 which came into force in November 1950 provides that the holder of a *jagir* liable to render personal service can apply to the Collector to fix fair and equitable rent and on fixation of such rent his liability to render service ceases and he acquires occupancy right on the land The Central Provinces Land Revenue (Orissa Amendment) Act 1950 has enforced a uniform policy of settlement of wastelands and the power of the Gountias to settle wastelands as they please has been withdrawn and taken over by the Government The Orissa Government Loans Bar to Acquisition of the Right of Occupancy Act 1950 prevents the cultivators from securing occupancy rights on lands already acquired by Government for the Hirakud Project though for the time being their utilisation for growing food and cash crops is encouraged The Orissa Estates Abolition Bill which has already passed through the Select Committee provides the abolition of all the intermediary stages between the State and the ryots and has provisions to cure many defects noticed in similar enactments in other States

In Pepsu the agrarian problem has engaged the attention of the Government from the very beginning Partition of land between the landlord and the occupancy tenants under the Occupancy Tenure of

Land and Settlement of Land Disputes Ordinance promulgated in 1949 is being effected at a steady pace and very little remains to be completed Novel feature of the Ordinance is that the tenant has to pay no cash for becoming full owner of three fourths or more part (according to the proportion of his share in the produce) of the land cultivated by him He has to pay cash only to the extent of 100 times the land revenue of the share of landlord if he wants to purchase that share. This option to purchase the share of occupancy tenant has not been granted to the landlord An Agrarian Reforms Committee has been set up to examine the existing tenancy relationship (other than rights of occupancy) in land and the existing system of land tenure and to suggest such changes as might be necessary The Committee has completed preliminary survey work in a large area of the State

Punjab a State of small holdings saw the solution of her agrarian problems in consolidating the small holdings The Punjab (I) Government therefore enacted the East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act 1948 and set up a department under a Director of Consolidation of Holdings On April 1 1949 consolidation operations were in hand in 150 villages under the co-operative system involving an area of 137 799 acres Besides completing the consolidating work in all the 150 villages the department settled preliminaries laid down policy drafted instructions for the consolidation staff and framed and published rules under the new Act during 1949 50 The department s aim is to finish the consolidation work in seven to eight years or as soon thereafter as possible The approximate area of the State requiring consolidation is 19 091 506 acres of which 13 5 million acres constitute the cultivated area

To provide for the greater security of tenure for the tenants-at will the Punjab (I) Government promulgated the Punjab Tenants (Security of Tenure) Ordinance 1950 which has been converted into the Punjab Tenants (Security of Tenure) Act and brought into force in November 1950 The Land Reforms Committee set up by the State Government has so far touched the problems of tenancy reforms only The terms of reference of the Committee have been widened and they include the consideration of consolidation of holdings check of fragmentation of holdings and their sub divison by legislation check of acquisition of land by purchase by land owners beyond certain limit quest on of some relief to owners of uneconomic holdings by introduction of cottage industries in the rural areas cooperative farming on restricted scale by pooling together uneconomic holdings on a voluntary basis individual farming aided by cooperative better farming societies granting exemption and relief from assessment to owners of uneconomic holdings liberalisation of the existing rules of granting remission of land revenue etc. Before long workable suggestions for the consideration of the Government

would it is hoped be submitted by the Land Reforms Committee for suitable action

In Rajasthan out of the total area of 129 735 sq miles only 89 209 sq miles have been settled and even in this area records of rights have not been properly maintained *Patwaris* have been functioning only in 66 196 sq miles while the rest of the area of the State is without *patwaris* A separate department has been set up under a Director of Land Records with District Land Records Officers under him The formation of *patwaris* and Inspectors Circles and the preparation of a Manual of Land Records are in hand At the time of the formation of Rajasthan the different States were governed by different laws and it was necessary to have a unified revenue system A committee was therefore appointed for studying different land tenures and land tenancy rights in the different States and to make recommendations A Tenancy Act has since been drafted and is under the consideration of Government An Ordinance was passed in 1949 for the temporary protection of tenants pending the enactment of proper land revenue and tenancy laws This Ordinance protects tenants from arbitrary ejectment from their holdings and affords great relief to them Another Act called the Rajasthan Revenue Courts (Procedure of Jurisdiction) Act 1951 has been drafted and published and rules have also been framed thereunder To prevent indiscriminate destruction of trees for purposes other than agricultural a Trees Protection Ordinance has been passed Perhaps the most important step connected with the improvement of the lot of the tenants is the appointment of a Jagir Enquiry Committee by the Government of India The Committee has concluded its deliberations and submitted its report The manner in and extent to which the report is to be implemented is under the consideration of the Government

The tenants in Saurashtra fall into two categories—*girasdars* are landholders with proprietary rights as distinguished from ordinary landholders included in the term *barkhalidars* The Government of Saurashtra has prepared draft legislation for the abolition of *girasdari* and *barkhalidari* tenure in three bills based mainly on the recommendations of the Agrarian Reforms Commission The first provides for land reforms the second for the abolition of *barkhali* tenure and the third for acquisition of estates etc These bills were placed before the Legislative Assembly of Saurashtra on April 17 1951 The Bills were subsequently sent to and revised by a Select Committee The revised Bills accept the principle of putting an end ultimately to the *girasdari* system the process of abolition starting from the date on which the legislation comes into operation

The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act was placed on the Statute Book in January 1951 The act provides

or the acquisition of the rights of all intermediaries in land by paying them compensation and rehabilitation grants at equitable rates Those tenants who deposit a sum equal to ten times their rent become *bhumidars* With some restrictions they get proprietary rights on their lands and the rent of *bhumidars* would be halved Under the Act after the abolition of zamindari a simple relation would be established between the State and the *kisans* and the latter would for ever be freed from the zamindar The Act has also taken care that zamindari does not raise its head again and the holdings do not become uneconomic by fragmentation Besides conferring on the cultivators the rights on their land it also includes a scheme for the development of self-governing gram sabhas which would have the right to administer all land in public use e g village abadi wasteland etc. The Act also provides for the encouragement of cooperative farming The Zamindari Abolition Fund in which the contributions to be made by the tenants for the acquisition of *bhumidari* rights under the U P Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Law are credited was started in 1949 The amount collected up to February 9 1951 was Rs 28 68 crores The total number of applications received for *bhumidari* rights was 3 636 157 and 3 070 049 tenants had already received *bhumidari sanads*

The U P Urban Areas Zamindari Abolition Bill 1950 which has for its object the acquisition of the interests of intermediaries in respect of land held by tenants in urban areas without interfering with the possession and rights in the built up areas and in the uncultivated areas over which there are no tenants has been introduced in the Legislative Assembly The Assembly has referred the Bill to a Select Committee

The ultimate aim of the West Bengal Government is to abolish the zamindari system from the State An enquiry made by a Committee in 15 villages where 13 000 acres are to be distributed among tillers of the soil has revealed that if all the tillers of the soil are to be given at least 5 acres of land 9 000 more acres would be required To give effect to the abolition of the zamindari system in West Bengal it is therefore necessary to explore further the question of organisation or provision to be made for supplementary or subsidiary industry for the tillers and the amendment of the law of inheritance to prevent further fragmentation of holding It is on these lines that an investigation is being conducted and on its basis a Bill would be framed to implement the policy

The West Bengal Bargadars Act 1950 enacted last year has during the year proved a measure of great social utility insofar as the ryot was concerned.

APPENDIX

LIST OF IMPORTANT LEGISLATIONS ON AGRARIAN REFORMS

PART A STATES

Assam

(i) Assam State Acquisition of Zamindaris Bill 1948
(ii) Assam Adhiars Protection and Regulation Act 1948

Bihar

(i) Land Reforms Act 1950
(ii) Bihar Tenancy Amendment Act, 1946 1947 1948 and 1949

Bombay

(i) The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act 1948
(ii) The Bombay Bhagadari and Narwadari Tenures Abolition Act, 1949
(iii) The Bombay Maleki Tenure Abolition Act 1947
(iv) The Bombay Taluqdari Tenure Abolition Act 1949
(v) The Bombay Khoti Tenure Abolition Act 1949
(vi) The Panch Mahals Mehwassi Tenure Abolition Act 1949
(vii) The Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947

Madhya Pradesh

(i) The Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietary Rights (Estates Mahals Alienated Lands) Act 1951
(ii) The Madhya Pradesh Agricultural Rayats and Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act 1950
(iii) The Berar Tenancy Law (Amendment) Act, 1950

Madras

(i) Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act 1947
(ii) Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 1948 with subsequent amendments

Orissa

Orissa Estates Abolition Bill 1950

Punjab

(i) The Punjab Tenants (Security of Tenure) Act 1950
(ii) The East Punjab (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act 1948

Uttar Pradesh

(i) The U.P Abolition of Zamindari and Land Reforms Act, 1951
(ii) The U.P Agricultural Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act, 1949 with subsequent amendments

West Bengal

The Baragadars Act 1950

PART B STATES

Hyderabad

(i) The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultur l Lands Act 1950

(u) *J gırs Abolition and R gulation Act 1949*

Pepsu

( ) Abol t on *of Biswedarı Ordınance 1949*

(u) Pepsu Holdıngs (Cons lıd t on and Preventıon f Fragmentation) *Act 007 Svt*

Madhya Bha at

(ı) *Zam ndar Abol tıon B ll 1949*

(u) Jagırdarı Abolitıon B ll 1949

(uı) Revenue *Adm n str t on* and Ryotwarı and Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, 2007 Svt

Jammu & Kashmi

B g Landed Estates Abolıt n Act 2007 Svt.

PART C STATES

Ajm

( ) The Ajmer Tenancy and Land Reco ds Act 1950 w th sub equent amendment

( ) The Bomb y Prevention f Fragmentat on and Con olıdatı n of Holdıngs Act 1947

NAMES OF THE COMMITTEES APPOINTED FOP LAND REFORMS

1 Th C ngr Agrar an Ref rms Commıttee 1949
2 The M d as Land E tat A t C mm tt 1939
3 Th Beng l Land R nue C mmitt e 1939
4 The U.P Z mındarı Ab lıt on Commıttee 1946
5 Th O a Land R ven ıe nd Land T nu e Committ e 1949
6 Th Hyd b d Agrarla Reforms C mmıttee 1949
7 Th Raj than M dhya Bharat J g r Enqury Committ e 1949
8 The M dhya Bh rat Z m nd ı Ab l tıon Commıttee 19 0
9 The Co hin Agrarı n Probl ms C mm tt e 1949
10 Th Tr van ore C chın Land Pol y Commıttee 1951
11 The Sau sht a Agrar n Reforms Commıssı n 1950
12 The Pat la and E t Punj b St tes Unı n Agrarıan Reforms Commıttee
13 Th Punjab Land R form Commıtt e
14 Th Myso Land R v nue R vıs on Commıtt 1950
15 Th B laspur Land Reforms Comm tt 1949

R ports from all the above Committees exc pt thes two have been publıshed.

ASSAM

is noted for her non mulberry Silk such as Eri and Muga from time immemorial The culture of Eri and Muga until recently was not known anywhere else in the world Although Eri has been cultured in some other parts of India Assam with all her natural and climatic advantages still remains the foremost competitor while Muga culture is unknown to the Sericulturists in the world except in Assam

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CHAPTER XIII

REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES

The immensity of the refugee problem that India faced at the wake of independence can be gauged properly only if it is presented in its proper dimensions The uprooted humanity tired and bereft of their belongings that had to be fed clothed and sheltered numbered 8 5 millions—a million more than the entire population of the continent of Australia which is twice the size of India In the midst of numerous crises political and economic India had not only accepted these displaced persons and provided them with food cloth and shelter inadequate though these be but also endeavoured to set them up as useful and earning citizens

Special mention must be made of the prompt arrangements made for shelter and food to the refugees from East Pakistan for their sudden and new influx in early 1950 presented a problem of great magnitude to the Governments during the year under review In the border towns interception slips were issued to *bona fide* refugees and transit camps were established for people producing such slips Regular camps were soon filled to capacity and the increased demand was met by construction of huts over 7 500 in all which would ultimately be converted into new colonies Most of the displaced persons in camps were given doles Rs 3 per adult and Rs . per child every week Unattached women and children old and infirm persons and all unemployed members of their families were taken over as a continuing liability of the Government Clothing and blankets were provided and expectant mothers and deserving children were supplied with free milk

The eight and a half million refugees in India can be divided into two distinct groups—those who came from West Pakistan and those who came from East Pakistan The former were about 5 million and the latter 3 5 million The problem of rehabilitating these refugees was taken up by the Central and State Governments right from September 1947 when the Ministry of Rehabilitation came into existence

The relief camps that sprang up in large numbers gave shelter to those refugees who sought refuge in India In 1948 and 1949 these camps were overcrowded Besides the heavy drain on Government as relief to refugees these camps were proved to encourage enforced idleness on those living there To fight this double evil Government took certain steps Land was assigned on a yearly basis to those refugees

who were personally prepared to cultivate it Shops and houses vacated by Muslims were made available to new settlers Centres were started to train the dislocated persons in crafts and vocations Loans were granted to enable them start work

Immediately after absorbing the first shock of partition Government started planned rehabilitation on the basis of facts and statistics available Quota of displaced persons for each State was fixed and the broad outlines of resettlement were decided Large bodies of refugees were removed from camps to their new homes It was also decided tha the Central Government should bear practically the entire expenditure on displaced persons The refugees were divided into two groups the rural and the urban and rehabilitated according to their needs and capacity to work

In the plan to allot lands to rural population it was decided early that land owners in the Punjab (P) and land-owners of Punjabi extrac tion in other parts of the West Pakistan should be allotted land in the Punjab (I) and Pepsu Non Muslim refugees left in the Punjab (P) alone 39 3 lakh standard acres of land whereas Muslim refugees left in India only 24 04 lakh standard acres Allotments to refugees in India were made with a graded cut which was lower in the case of persons owning smaller areas and went steeply up as the area owned increased The allottees are now in possession of and are cultivating the land Besides in Madhya Bharat Bikaner Bhopal Uttar Pradesh and other parts of India about 50 000 families have been settled on land ranging from 10 to 15 acres per family To start their lives anew each of these families was given Rs 1 000 or more In the rehabilitation of rural population reclamation of wastelands played a very useful part It is encouraging to note that out of every 25 rural displaced persons from West Pakistan 24 had been replaced by the end of 1950 Rehabilitation of the remaining one is in progress and the task will be over ere soon

Now to the rural displaced persons from East Pakistan * Over 2 36 lakh families have been resettled in West Bengal on various types of land The average holding in Government acquired and Khasmahal lands is about 4 acres in Muslim migrants lands 3 3 acres and in private lands 1 5 acres Loans up to a maximum of Rs 1 650 are given to each agricultural family A housing loan and a trade loan of Rs. 500 each are given to petty traders shopkeepers artisans and others who have resettled in rural areas In Assam Manipur Orissa and Tripura about 15 000 families have been settled down

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands have also contributed their mite towards the resettlement of these unfortunate countrymen of ours

* See page 151

They have already accepted 285 families And about 6 000 families will be settled down in a period of five years

Rehabilitation of the urban population was an altogether different task House opportunities of business or employment technical and vocational training educational facilities and loans were to be provided for them New townships built for refugees from West Pakistan are Chandigarh Tripuri Rajpura Nilokheri Hastinapur Faridabad Govindpuri Pratapnagar Gandhidham Kubernagar Bairagarh and Ulhasnagar Together these townships can accommodate about 4 lakh families

Into Delhi poured about 5 lakh displaced persons and for some time about 30 000 families were living on the pavements and road sides Houses tenements and shops were constructed Hundreds of unauthorized structures were cleared and occupants given new tenements and shops During 1950 51 about 5 000 such structures were under construction and the estimated cost was about Rs 370 lakhs The 1951 52 programme consists of 10 000 tenements and 2 000 shops Delhi colonies are provided with school buildings and other amenities like water supply Out of every 10 urban displaced persons from West Pakistan 9 had been rehabilitated before the end of 1950 and the remaining one is being resettled

For the urban migrants from East Pakistan West Bengal is building up townships at Fulia Habra Goespur Bansdroni Goria and Jirat These townships would accommodate over 6 500 families In urban areas too thousands of houses and tenements are constructed for and plots allotted for house construction by displaced persons Orissa is building up 1 000 houses and Assam 500 houses

Under the Urban Small Loans Scheme individuals groups or co-operative societies would get loans up to a maximum of Rs 5 000 The State Governments who administer this scheme had up to 31st December 1950 sanctioned Rs 9 93 crores for this purpose These loans are interest free first year During subsequent years 3 per cent interest is charged The loans must be repaid in full within six years The Rehabilitation Finance Administration which deals with loans above Rs 5 000 has sanctioned loans amounting to over Rs 5 1 crores to about 5 000 borrowers

The Employment Exchanges have up till now found jobs for about 1 75 lakh displaced persons The Railways have reserved 15 000 posts for displaced persons and up to the end of 1950 about 7 000 posts were filled Besides the optees for Punjab (I) and Central Governments were absorbed in India and about 7 000 persons secured employment through the Bureau set up by the Government of India

From the training centres provided by the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment about 13 000 persons have already com

pleted training The Arab-ki Sarai centre provides training in carpentry foundry work weaving pattern making tinsmithy button making etc. besides providing training and facilities for the manufacture of certain machinery on the style of the machinery imported from Japan The training *cum* work centres at Gandhinagar, Azadpur Samana Patiala Bhatinda Yole and Rampur are working on commercial lines and are expected to be self sufficient within a year or two The training centres at the two townships Nilokheri and Fulia impart training to more than 600 persons at a time

In most of the training centres run by the State Governments trainees now produce marketable commodities they are also given stipends during the period of training After training they are absorbed in the production division as wage-earners or are helped by loans to form cooperative producers societies So far about 25 000 persons have been trained in these centres Freeships and stipends are granted to deserving cases of displaced students in accordance with the recommendation of the Gopalaswamy Ayyangar Committee The scope of this scheme has been extended to cover the cases of those who or whose parents or guardians migrated to India from East Pakistan durin the disturbances of 1950

For the care of displaced old and infirm persons unattached women and children Special Homes have been set up in the various States, where these persons are not only provided with food shelter and other necessities of life but are taught various crafts to enable them become more self supporting Those who cannot be admitted to these Homes and their children are given a monthly allowance of Rs 15 and Rs 7 8 0 each respectively Arrangements have been made for training about 70 displaced girls 250 scholarships are provided for training displaced women and children in mid wifery and nursing The Government has accepted these persons as a total charge on it and has bestowed on them the care and protection they badly need At present there are about 40 000 inmates (from both East and West Pakistan) in these Homes and it must be admitted that their future would have been much darker than what it seems now had not the Government come to their rescue

The Displaced Harijans Rehabilitation Board looks after the interest of the displaced Harijans in the country and the Defence Services Rehabilitation Organisation the interests of displaced service and ex service personnel

The States have admirably cooperated with the Centre in tackling the refugee problem Called upon to bear different proportions of the burden that befell the nation the States rose to the occasion and did for the displaced persons whatever they could without upsetting their own economy

In Assam when the work of settling the old refugees was under way he problem of new refugees and displaced Muslims from Assam itself rose Displaced Muslims of the State alone numbered about 53 000 amilies During the financial year 1950-51 Rs 76 58 lakhs were spent n refugees The State Government has launched six schemes for ehabilitating displaced agriculturists and thousands of families have lready been settled at a cost of lakhs of rupees For the rehabilitation f non agriculturists two schemes one at Goalpara and the other at Gauhati for the construction of 1 370 houses and 400 stalls are under mplementation Several new schemes are being finalised Assistance was also given to displaced students by free studentships and stipends eturning Muslims are received and settled in strict accordance with he spirit and letter of the Nehru Liaquat Pact of April 8 1950

The total number of refugees who were in Bihar in July 1949 was 45 036 or nearly 8 352 famil es of which 7 068 were registered Out of the influx of refugees from East Pakistan in early 1950 Bihar agreed to receive 50 000 and so far Bihar has received 40 000—26 000 through official sources and the rest otherwise 17 camps were opened for relief to these refugees at an expense of Rs 12 lakhs and good progress has been recorded in the rehabilitation part of the work

Hyderabad was faced with a different type of rehabilitation work During 1947-48 about 7 lakh Muslims from India entered the State and in 1949 they returned to their homes Facilities were provided first for their settlement and then for their speedy return For those women and children who lost their husbands and guardians pensions and free scholarships are given Expenditure running to over Rs 3 millions has already been incurred on this count alone

The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has during the four years taken various steps to see that refugees in the State were rehabilitated Free housing and rationing cash relief and refugee schools are some of the relief measures provided in the early stages Loans and free supply of building materials are some of the steps taken to enable the urban refugees settle down Custodians have been appointed by the Government to ensure efficient administration and management of evacuees property Facilities have been provided for all but the destitutes and the invalids to start life again To the displaced agriculturists six or eight acres of irrigated or eight or twelve acres of non irrigated lands were given according to the quality of the land An independent Bureau working under the aegis of the Government of India is doing commendable work in reuniting the separated relatives of displaced persons

Madhya Bharat has at present about 80 000 refugees Top priority was given for rehabilitating those sheltered in camps 600 tenements costing Rs 5 lakhs have been constructed at each Indore and Gwalior

Construction of other tenements and houses is apace About 800 displaced persons have already been trained in trades like smithy carpentry and fitting By the end of January 1951 urban loans amounting to Rs 54 79 lakhs were advanced to about 7 500 families for starting petty trades About 4 900 acres of land have been allotted to 236 agriculturist families With the cooperation of Municipalities Government has constructed about 1 350 shops for displaced persons A destitute home named Vanita Vishram Griha was started for destitute women and children The present strength of this Home is 100 Training is given here on sewing knitting and tailoring In Madhya Bharat 5 500 displaced students are receiving education at present in schools opened by the Rehabilitation Department

Madhya Pradesh has agreed to accept 1 25 lakh displaced persons During the year 1950 51 about 1 850 displaced families have received loans The work of granting business loan is practically over only 400 families remaining and that too because of splitting up of large families The Women s Home at Nagpur houses about 180 unattached women and children and provides training in cottage industries Sixty four seats are reserved every year in the Government Institute at Ko for training displaced persons and loans are also granted Jungles are cleared and loans are granted for agriculturist families to settle down Four former relief camps have been selected for the establishment of townships for 3 500 families at a cost of Rs 26 93 lakhs The work is expected to be completed within a year

Six relief camps were opened in Orissa in March 1950 to receive its quota of 25 000 displaced persons from East Pakistan Educational facilities are provided for children gainful employments like tailoring weaving trunk making carpentry and bidi making are provided in each centres for displaced persons Orissa has so far received about Rs 14 000 as donations towards expenditure on the well being of refugees and out of this amount Rs 10 000 have been spent for the purpose

Pepsu has issued 102 936 allotment-orders but only 51 88 allottees have so far taken possession of the allotted lands which came to 306,318 standard acres The Pepsu Development Board constituted for the purpose of developing townships in the State with a view to rehabilitating displaced persons has so far built two townships one at Rajpura with 2 400 houses and the other at Tripura with 1 100 houses, for resettling 15 000 and 7 000 Bahawalpuris respectively The Board has so far received Rs 90 lakhs from Government of India as loan. Various kinds of loans aggregating to about Rs 43 lakhs were granted and, keeping in view the greater demand for loans by the displaced persons, a provision for Rs 1 crore has been made for the year 1951 52 Rs 1 lakh were advanced as loan to displaced industrialists in 1950 51 and during 1951 52 a sum of Rs 6 24 lakhs has been made for this purpose

and Rs 15 ⁄3 lakhs have been provided for relief and rehabilitation During 1950-51 the Government of India maintained one Relief Camp and one Destitute Home at Sangrur with 1 381 and 350 inma es respectively

During the period under review Punjab has made remarkable progress towards rehabilitating the huge displaced population in the State Before 30th September 1918 about 1 1 lakh of the evacuee houses were allotted to migrants giving accommodation to about 9 lakh pers ns Already 18 044 mud huts have been constructed and about ⁄3 000 persons housed there By these and similar methods human flow out of the camps was made possible and the rel ef expenditure which was Rs 4 79 crores in 1918-49 was brought down to Rs 75 lakhs in 1950 51 The Punjab Government has almost completed its scheme of construct ing 4 000 houses and laying out 6 800 building s tes at a cost of about Rs 4 crores Work on 3 000 of the 10 000 houses on 8 marla plots at different places in the State is nearing completion Work on the re maining 7 000 houses will be undertaken later The new township of Faridabad would accommodate about 40 000 persons There are various other plans also for the construction of houses and shops By the end of the f nancial year 1950 51 Punjab had constructed about 5 000 houses and tenements and 7 000 are no v under construction From the various centres in the Punjab run by the Department of Industries the Regional Directorate of Resettlement and Employment and the Government thousands of boys and g rls men and women have gone out trained in various trades Goods manufactured in these centre are becom ng ncreasingly popular Loans amount ng to Rs 15 86 lakhs have been d sbursed to 10 1 persons and Rs 31 07 lakhs sanc tioned to 617 cooperative societ es

In the rehabil tation of the rural displaced persons in the Punjab care was taken to see that people v ere allotted land in proport on of the area they left in Pakistan Schemes for allotting more lands and loans are also under way Up to Ma ch 1950 about Rs ?66 lakhs as loans and about Rs 5 lakhs as grants had been d st ibuted by way of taccavi loans for purchase of bullocks seed and agr cultural mplements and for repairing evacuee wells and houses About Rs 150 lakhs and about Rs ?5 lakhs were d stributed as loans and grants respect vely among displaced land owners dur ng the last financı 1 year A further sum of Rs 40 lakhs has recently been sanct oned by the Government of India for advancing loans to d splaced agriculturists for purchas ng tractors The existing evacuee hou es in rural areas are not enough to accommodate the d splaced rural population In about 1 800 villages more than 90 per cent of the hou es are demolished It proposed to level down as many of these villages as pos ible and to lay out model villages The Search Service Organ sation of the Government of India

had till March 1951 recovered 14 371 Muslim women and children abducted during the 1947 disturbances against 7 30[illegible] Hindu and Sikh women and children recovered in Pakistan.

Rajasthan has so far spent about Rs 9 lakhs on relief measures. On the rehabilitation side about 20 000 families have been settled on land in the former Matsya Union and 15 000 families in Ganganagar District of the Bikaner Division and they have been given assistance of over Rs.1.8 crores for purchase of bullocks seeds agricultural implements etc. In the urban areas over Rs 54 lakhs have been advanced as commercial and industrial loans to the displaced businessmen. Rajasthan has so far constructed about 500 houses and 850 shops for the displaced persons. The programme for the next two years includes construction of [illegible]44 one-room tenements by Government and 1 584 houses by displaced persons themselves who will be advanced loans for the purpose. 1 [illegible]81 shops are also proposed to be constructed during the same period. On stipends to children and vocational and technical training to adults Rajasthan has so far spent about Rs 4 lakhs. Six *narishalas* for destitute and crippled displaced women and 2 Homes for old and infirm displaced persons are run by the State Government.

In Saurashtra work on rehabilitation of the displaced persons started after 31st October 1949. Between then and 31st March 1951 about 10 600 urban families and 194 rural families were resettled by granting loans amounting to about Rs 32 50 lakhs and Rs 3 [illegible]5 lakhs respectively. Besides Rs 34 lakhs were given as loans for housing. Twenty per cent of the posts in Government services are reserved for displaced persons. Training is imparted to displaced persons in technical schools and railway workshops. Displaced trainees in these schools and workshops in midwifery and in Garabo Weaving and Spinning Plant (Japanese) are given a monthly stipend of Rs 30 each. There are 4 Homes for unattached women and children and the infirm maintaining about 2 600 persons. It is estimated that 60 per cent of the displaced persons in Saurashtra have been rehabilitated.

In the rehabilitation of displaced persons Uttar Pradesh made considerable progress during the year under review. The number of relief camps was reduced from 15 to 11 and their population decreased from 25 506 to 16 381. Only 311 persons were being fed free by the State after a large number of families had been settled down. All except nine of the training-*cum* production centres were closed down along with the relief camps. 3 7[illegible] persons were trained and about 3 000 rehabilitated as a result of the training provided to them at the above centres. Equipped with Japanese cottage industry's machines a training-*cum* production centre has been established at Lucknow. The estimated expenditure for running this centre in 1951-52 is Rs. 1.50 lakhs. In the nine centres 300 displaced persons are under training.

and 1 966 are engaged in production The production centres have so far marked articles worth about Rs 4 94 lakhs More educational facilities have been given to children of displaced persons The State Government has spent about Rs 10 lakhs as freeship concessions cash grants and stipends and about Rs 1 11 lakhs on educational loans Residential Homes at Meerut Mathura and Allahabad and an infirmary at Rishikesh are maintained for destitute displaced women Forty-one women trained in these Homes were allowed free rehabilitation grants of Rs 250 each Work has progressed steadily on Ganga Khadir Tarai Area Kashipur Colonization and Modinagar for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons A plan to establish an urban-*cum* rural town ship at Hastinapur for 10 000 displaced persons to relieve the accommodation congestion in Delhi and Meerut has been finalized

To settle the displaced persons from East Bengal the U P Government set up a Residential Vocational Home for 500 families at Chunar in Mirzapur District and for 500 families of jute cultivators in the colonization area The Chunar Home is estimated to cost about Rs 8 lakhs annually Jute cultivators will be given a loan of Rs 11 lakhs for rehabilitation and jute cultivation

Total loans amounting to Rs 2 37 lakhs to displaced students Rs *100 60 lakhs to displaced industrialists and businessmen and* Rs 38 69 lakhs to displaced agriculturists were given by the U P Government up to March 31 1951 and 1 500 H P of electrical power was given to them for industrial purposes Loans amounting to Rs 9 13 lakhs have been sanctioned to Housing Cooperative Societies of displaced persons and Rs 19 89 lakhs to local bodies for construction of houses and shops for displaced persons

Perhaps the greatest problem that West Bengal faced during the year under review was the refugee problem During 19 0 about 21 lakhs of refugees crossed over to West Bengal from East Pakistan The State Government dealt with the problem by promptly taking steps to provide temporary shelter food and other necessaries for immediate relief and subsequently to rehabilitate the refugees economically it gave loans and advances and provided the unemployed with gainful occupations Refugees were also rehabilitated permanently on lands and in houses About 11 85 lakh refugees have been settled on land and out of about 3 5 lakh acres of land left in the border districts by migrants 2 lakh acres have been brought under cultivation by the refugees under a temporary cultivation scheme and in about 60 per cent of these lands about 80 000 peasant families are employed in raising crops

Apart from the temporary camps and requisitioned houses pro-

See page 144

vided for the displaced persons 7 700 hutments and 10 115 houses were constructed 196 colonies were established and loans were given to individuals to build their own houses So far besides lands given by the Union Board Scheme and similar schemes plots have been provided for 2 730 families for house building

Loans have been granted to agriculturists for purchase of bullocks seeds manures implements etc in addition to the allotment of rent free land and 6 months maintenance grant 11 14[illegible] tons of steel 4 386 tons of cement and 4 14 lakh feet of tube well pipes have been distributed among refugees Small traders loans have been granted to artisans craftsmen and petty traders together with a maintenance grant professional loans were granted to lawyers and medical men and business loans were sanctioned for trade and industry started on individual and cooperative basis

The State Government has also sought to achieve economic rehabilitation of refugees through schemes of handloom weaving paddy husking training-*cum* work centres cottage industries with spinning sericulature horticulture button making and suitable work for disabled old and infirm refugees and unattached women of whom about 3 000 are living in camps as permanent charge of Government Of middle class refugees about 25 000 persons have been provided with employment in various offices of Government and private firms 4,200 trainees have been assisted with stipends in different vocational centres.

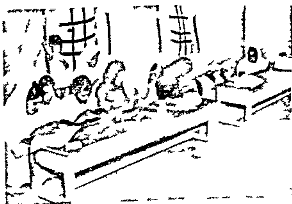
Educational facilities are provided for refugee students During 1951 52 nine high schools will be founded in big refugee colonies. Rs 4 20 lakhs have already been given to colleges as loans and grants and Rs 29 [illegible] lakhs to secondary schools for capital expenditure while 51 000 students in 566 primary schools have received Government aid Rs 18 9 lakhs have been given to college students as loans and stipends and Rs 15 33 lakhs to school boys in the shape of books and school fees.

From 1947 to March 1951 West Bengal had spent Rs 17 12 crores on relief and rehabilitation of refugees The budgeted estimate for 1951 52 for the purpose is Rs 10 01 crores

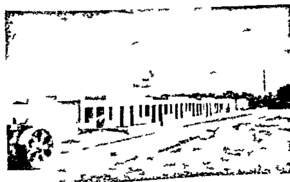
The planned rehabilitation carried out by the Governments Central and States has thus lessened the hardships of the vast majority of displaced persons who are now in India We are now in a position to take stock of what the governments have done for refugees from West Pakistan In the matter of rural and urban rehabilitation the total population so far assisted in one shape or another is over 98 per cent And this percentage is exclusive of the old and infirm persons and the unattached women and children who are in Special Homes run for them by the Governments Persons on doles at present are about 5 per cent of those in 1948 Set out afresh on the road of destiny these displaced persons have thus been fairly implanted on



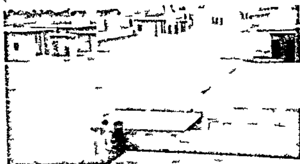
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new lands *The various Governments have helped them find new homes* and take new trades and vocations All this would not have been possible and the refugee problem would have taken monstrous dimensions had not the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan risen to great heights and arrived at the Agreement of April 8 1950 and thus enabled the peoples of the two countries to turn back from a precipice which for sometime seemed inescapable Recently due to Pakistan s propaganda on Kashmir life has been made very nsecure for minorities in East Pakistan and the solution of the problem that was brought nearer by months of persistent to l and patient suffer ng has receded on account of the increase in the flow of non Muslim migrants from East Pakistan since early July

It has however to be admitted that the entire lot of displaced persons has not yet been wholly assimilated into the economy of the country Nor into the social and political structure Nevertheless the assistance g ven to these persons and the efforts made both by the people and by the Governments are s gnificant The Congress Governments at the Centre and in the States have as desired by the Nasik Congress tried to rehab l tate and provide opportunities for productive and gainful occupation to all these displaced persons who have suffered so much because of the pol tical changes and circumstances beyond their control Our Go ernments ha e started and progressed on right lines and f Paki tan does not further aggra te the situation t is now only a m tter of t me (a few years t the most) before these displaced countrymen of ours become normal citizens contributing substantially to the peace and progress of the nation

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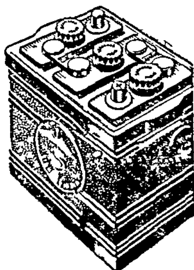
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CHAPTER XIV

THE DEFENCE SERVICES

The ta k before the Defence Services of India since 15th August 1947 was twofold First to combat in cooperation with others the problems that the country faced in the shape of violent attacks and conspiracies and natural calamities like flood earthquake and famine. Second to build up reorganise and modernise the different wings of the Forces which should be done quickly and effic ently if India is to have a defence service befitting her vastness strategic position and the signi ficant role she plays in internat onal affairs

The f rst few years of India s independent existence have been a period of storms and stresses A militant clique in Hyderabad tried to plunge the country into a civil war tribal invaders and regular units crossed the Pak stan border into Kashmir and carried on a war on a section of the Indian people in Indian territory The Armed Forces of India suppressed the move in Hyderabad and checked the nvaders in Kashmir During the natural calam t es n Assam the Punjab and Kashmir by organising the movements of refugee populat on by patrolling affected areas rescu ng marooned people and rendering medical a d by dropping as p r t oopers to escue people from collapsing hou es and flooded villages the military man has pro ed that he is at the serv ce of the nation as much in peace as in war W th pride does the average Indian remember the human approach that the man in uniform made to the food situation that has been threaten ng the country sometime now

S gnificant changes have been made in the Defe ce Organ sation to enable the Defence Services serve the c untry better The placing of each of the three Serv ces—Army Navy and A r Force—under its own Commander in Chief and the allocat on of different and distinct dut es n matters relating to the Defence Services to the Defence Ministry the Three Services Headquarters the Ch ef of Staff Committee the Scientific Advisory nd Med al Comm ttee the Defence M n ster's Committee the Defence Comm ttee of the C bi et and the Cabinet ensu e expeditious and eff cient h ndling of works Nat onal sation had been carried on steadily but the Army N y and A r Force retain a few British officers and techn c ans wl o re the m nim m to enal le the different Forces maint n the rate of p ogress in develop ng them sel es into modern armed fo ces

An event of h storic importance that marked the end of an era in Indian history wa the occasion when the King s colours n posses on of the various reg ments of the Ind an Army and the colour belong ng to the Navy wh ch went out of use on 26th Janu ry 19 0 were

ed with due regard to their symbolic significance and memorable associations at the National Defence Academy (Dehra Dun) on November 23 1950

To provide combined basic training for officers of the Army Navy and Air Force the Joint Services Wing had been introduced into the National Defence Academy and has been temporarily housed at Dehra Dun The permanent building of the National Defence Academy is under construction at Kharakvasla near Poona Cadets after receiving their two years basic training at the Joint Services Wing proceed for advanced training to their Service establishments

Self sufficiency in armaments is a prerequisite for the independent existence of any country Today in this world surcharged with fear and suspicion with a war of global magnitude seeming imminent India with her policy of neutrality must needs be self sufficient in arms at least to defend her hard won freedom With that end in view a number of new production projects are being planned A prototype *cum* machine factory will shortly go into production with a training school attached to it and another new factory is nearing completion To achieve self sufficiency in armaments the services of the Defence Science Organisation are also being utilised

The National Cadet Corps raised from all the major States in three divisions for university students for school boys and for girls has been stimulating interest in educated young men and women in the defence of the country Three Air Wings have already been added to the National Cadet Corps and Naval Wing will be added when it is found possible

During the fourth year of freedom the Government of India completed the integration of the forces belonging to the former Indian States A process of selection has been devised by which personnel of these forces who come up to the requisite standards are being absorbed in the Indian Army

Recruitment to the Territorial Army inaugurated in October 1949 made steady progress during the year under review Organised into Provincial and Urban Units the present Territorial Army consists of Units of Infantry Artillery including Anti Aircraft and Coast Defence Armoured Corps Engineers Railway and Port Units Signals and Medical Units Territorial Army Officers and men are being trained to form a second line of defence to the regular Army

On 15th August 1947 independent India with a coastline of over 3 000 miles was left with a navy of four sloops two frigates one corvette one survey vessel some trawlers and mine-sweepers and a landing craft wing Expansion of the Navy was taken in hand immediately In 1948 the cruiser H M S Achilles was purchased which is now known as I N S Delhi Subsequently three destroyers were bought from Britain and renamed I N S Rajput Ranjit and Rana. With Jumna,

Sutlej Kistna and Cauvery which came to India s share after partition a frigate flotilla was formed Another frigate I N S Tir is now being used as a Boy Training ship to give practical naval training to boy ratings on the completion of their shore training In addition to the flag ship Delhi the Naval Squadron now consists of some 600 ton mine sweepers a specially fitted survey ship I N S Kurki a tank landing ship I N S Avenger and several types of landing craft

Facilities for training officers and men of the Navy were curtailed by partition The British Admiralty agreed to accept 46 Indian cadets each year Plans are afloat to provide the entire naval training in India The Mechanical Training Centre at Lonavla near Bombay and the Electrical School at Jamnagar which India got on partition were expanded The Boys Training Establishment at Vishakapatnam which was opened three years ago turns out boy ratings The Coch n tra n ng centre opened in 1948 provides courses in seamanship gunnery signals torpedo and anti submarine supply and secretar at and cookery

Our sh ps went on cruises to neighbouring countries l ke Mauritious East Africa Indonesia Malaya and Burma and thus provided oppor tunities for our officers and men to receive proper sea training They also carried out comb ned exerc ses with the Royal Air Force and the Indian Air Force in the Far East the East Indies Station and th Med terranean

The I N De troyer Rajput sailed to Australi and epresented Ind at the Commonwealth s Jub lee Celebration and later vi ted New Zealand Ships of the I N Frigate Flot lla Jumna and Cauvery went on a cruise to ports in Iran Iraq and Arabia These are the first Indian warships to visit Australia and the Persian Gulf since Ind a attained independence

The Indian Na y as the vig l nt sent nels of our peace and free dom should be expanded to modern dim ns ons In h s addr ss to the Navy when he presented the Pres dent s Colours to the Ind an Navy at Br bourne Stadium in Bombay on 27th M y 1951 after tracing Ind a s marit me history President R jend a Pra d sa d H story expects of you to l ve up to these trad tions by str ving your utmost to make this serv ce once g in one of the foren o t and f ne t n v es of the world

Within the last four years the Ind an Air Force has been rebuilt so remarkably that today it stands as an impos ng structure on founda t ons strong and unshakable

A rem delled A r Headquarters w establ shed at New Delhi The two m jo format ors at P lam and B ngalo e underwent changes The former known as the Operational Command controls the front line squadrons nd other operational un ts and the latter kno vn as Train ng Command controls the various ground train ng inst tut ons wh ch have sprung up recently

The all through flying training system introduced early in 1947 in the Air Force Academies at Ambala and Jodhpur enables pupil pilots to complete the entire course in a much shorter period Under the all through ground training system the No 1 Ground Training School at Jalahalli about 40 miles from Bangalore provides training in non technical trades the No 2 Ground Training School at Tambaram about 16 miles from Madras provides training in flight mechanism and in allied engineering and photo trades A new institution to train airmen for signals radar electrical instrument repair armament and airfield safety operation trades was established at the site of the old I A F depot at Jalahalli and re-designated as No 3 Ground Training School

An air force with modern equipment is the first requirement of our Defence Services That would keep our pace with the fast moving world The newly acquired Vampire aircraft which are among the fastest and most modern in service today form the operational equipment of the I A F fighter force Though small and still in its teens, the I A F today is a compact force with some striking power It has travelled far from the antiquated Wapitis to the ultra modern jet propelled Vampires

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CHAPTER XV

PLANNING COMMISSION S DRAFT REPORT

FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR INDIA

[The Planning Commission set up by the Cabinet on March 15 1950 released to the Press on July 7 1951 the following draft outline of a National Development Plan]

The Five-Year Plan prepared by the Planning Commission involves a total outlay of Rs 1 793 crores on development initiated in the public sector The Plan is divided into two parts The first part involves an expend ture of Rs 1 493 crores and is expected to restore more or less the pre war availability of essent al consumer goods by the end of 1955 56 taking into account the expected increase in population over the period The second part of the Plan involving an expenditure of Rs 300 crores is intended to ensure a somewhat h gher rate of development during the next fi e years The f rst part of the Plan according to the Commission should be implemented by the country at all costs The second part w ll be taken up if sufficient external assistance [illegible] available

The d str b it on of expenditure in the first part of the Five Year Plan wh ch has been worked out in deta l is shown below by broad categor es

First part f th Nati n l Plan 1951 5 t 1955 [illegible]
(Rs lakhs)

	Central Govern ment	Part A States	Part B Stat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agr ulture and Ru al Devel pment	18 04	127 47	37 03	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irrigat on and Pow	175 90	191 60	79 91	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transpo t and C m municati n	309 69	56 47	16 37	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indu try	75 38	18 04	7 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
S c l Serv	54 24	160 5	28 70	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reh bilit t on	79 00				[illegible]
Mis ellan u	21 76	5 79	1,[illegible]		[illegible]
Total	734 00	559 63	171[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In the first part of the Plan the priorities a [illegible]

(1) completing of programmes in hand incl[illegible] d splaced persons

( ) ncreasing the production of food and raw materials over a relatively short period

(3) implementing schemes essential for developing material and technical resources and enlarging the scope for employment

(4) consolidating progress already made in social services and providing for gradual expansion and

(5) providing in for more adequate administrative and social services and a more rapid rate of development in the less developed States

The Plan has been presented by the Commission as a Draft Outline Planning in a democratic State says the Commission is a social process in which in some part every citizen should have the opportunity to participate To set the pattern of future development is a task of such magnitude and significance that it should embody the best thought of the country and reject as fully as possible the impact of public opinion and the needs of the community The Draft is intended to be a document for the widest possible discussion and before submitting its final proposals in complete detail the Commission hopes to have further consultations with the Central Ministries State Governments and its own Advisory Board and Panels and to obtain the views of Members of Parliament It will also take into consideration the views of organizations representing commerce industry labour and other interests and those engaged in constructive social work

The ideas of social and economic change on which a national plan is sustained will continue to grow as experience is gained and the impact of new events and forces felt The success of the Plan will depend on the extent to which it enlists the association and co-operation of the people It is our hope says the Commission that the Five year Plan in its final form will come to be regarded as the field of endeavour within which every citizen can co-operate and offer his best for the common good

The Plan derives its essential character from the Directive Principles of the Constitution which visualize an economic and social order based on equality of opportunity social justice the right to work the right to an adequate wage and a measure of social security for all citizens The success of the Plan will be measured by the extent to which it is able to canalize the idealism and the constructive urges of the community into new lines of activity

Discussing the problems of democratic planning the Commission states —

"The ability of the Government to plan to work out consistent policies and to implement them effectively is in a democratic country a direct function of the measure of support and co-operation it receives from the public. Such support and co-operation are the real sanctions

behind the Plan In a totalitarian country planning is in the hands of an all powerful Central authority This makes the implementation of plans easier and facilitates the achievement of results relatively quickly But the acceptance of a totalitarian system involves a sacrifice of certain basic values and while some of its immediate results may appear promising they are attained under conditions of hardship and sufferings the incidence of which is by no means light or equally distributed Economic development necessitates sacrifices in the immediate present these have to be made under a totalitarian system as much as under a democratic system The only difference is that under the latter these sacrifices are made voluntarily on a rational acceptance of the ideals of planning Democratic processes are more complicated they make larger demands on the State as well as on the people but they are an essential condition of growth from within and therefore of sound and enduring progress Democratic planning means choosing the hard way but what may seem to be the easy way or a short cut is perhaps nowhere more dangerous than in this sphere

The Commission envisages a centrally directed economy in which the State plays an active role and there is close co-ordination between the public and the private sectors In a planned economy the Commission states private enterprise has to visualize for itself a new role and accept in the larger interest of the country a new code of discipline Private enterprise like any other institution will endure and justify itself only to the extent to which it proves to be an agent for promoting the public good As the bulk of the resources which can be mobilized during the period of the Plan will be employed in the development of agriculture irrigation and power and community services it will not be possible for the State to make large investments directly in industry Such investment as can be made should be devoted according to the Commission to new lines urgently needed and to expansion of enterprises already under public ownership and management The private sector will thus continue to play an important part in production as well as in distribution The State will control and direct investment regulate foreign trade conserve foreign exchange and safeguard the standards of essential consumption in the community While plans for the private sector have to be worked out in consultation with the representatives of the different industries planning implies the acceptance by all of the overall objectives and standards of performance set by the community for the economy is a single whole and the plans of the public sector and the private sector must produce a coherent picture

With this approach the Commission has drawn up working plans for the more important of the industries in the private sector in consultation with their representatives

The principal emphasis in the Plan is on agriculture and irrigation

This is explained by the serious view which the Commission takes of the countrys food problem To make as much available in1956 as was available in 1950 allowing for the anticipated increase in population to the extent of about 26 millions that is 13 67 oz per adult per day the additional food production required is 6 9 million tons If the per capita availability is to be raised to 14 15 or 16 oz per adult the additional production required would be 8 9 12 and 15 8 million tons respectively These figures indicate the magnitude of the task that lies ahead and of the effort which is called for The distribution of the targets of additional agricultural production which the Commission has worked out tentatively in consultation with States is given below —

(Figures in Thousands)

	Food (tons)	Jute (400 lbs bales)	Cotton (39 lbs bales)	Oileds (tons)	Sugar (Gur tons)
Assam	311	440	—	—	—
Bihar	8 9	90	—	8 5	50
Bombay	36	—	163	63 0	64
Madhya Pradesh	347	—	1 3	27 0	—
Madras	834	—	18	14_0	8
Orissa	95	200	—	—	—
Punjab	650	—	9	—	57
Uttar Pradesh	800	00	—	—	11
West Bengal	97	330	46	61 0	419
Hyderabad	633	—	91	9 5	—
Madhya Bharat	300	—	88	49 0	—
Mysore	159	—	75	—	—
PEPSU	49	—	56	—	—
Rajasthan	86	—	75	—	—
Saurashtra	94	—	159	15 0	—
Travancore-Cochin	141	—	—	—	—
Oth r States	60	—	1	—	—
Total	0	060	1 00	3 5 0	690

The planned increase in the production of commercial crops may be expected according to the Commission in the ordinary course in view of the favourable factors which prevail at present and appear likel to continue Increase in the production of foodgrains on the other hand will require positive measures of assistance to the farmer According to the Commissions estimates out of 7 2 million tons of addit on l production 2 3 million may come from major irrigation projects 1 9 million from minor irrigation schemes 1.5 million from land improvement and reclamation schemes 0 6 million from manure and fertiluer schemes 0 4 million from seed distribution schemes and 0 5 mill on tons from other schemes The achievement of these targets it is pointed out, depends on two conditions namely (1) that admin strative arrange-

ments for the implementation of the programme reach ng down to the illage are made on an adequate scale and (2) that the price policy to be rollowed is consistent with the objectives of the programme

For the attainment of the objectives of the Plan the Commission considers an effective price policy to be an indispensable instrument. The f rst step in this direction *is to prevent the prices of commercial* crops like jute cotton and oilseeds from r sing further Large dispar ties between the prices of competing crops will come in the way of the ful filment of the Plan and the des red distribi tion of resources as between different lines of production When price incentives are offered which favour certain crops at the expense of others it is likely that the farmer will respond and there will be some additional production in the l nes which are favoured Such a policy is however incons stent with the expectation that production of different crops some stimulated by the price incentives others retarded will reach def ned levels of p oduction It is therefore of the greatest importanc to take steps to mainta n an appropriate structure of relative prices as bet een the ma n agricultural commodities

The first part of the F ve year Plan contempl tes expenditure of Rs 451 crores on irrigation and power schemes The total cost of projects included in this part of the Pl n is Rs 729 crores of which Rs 138 crores have already been spent The projects are calculated to irrigate an additional area of 8 7 million acres by 1956 and to provide additional power amounting to 1 1 m ll on kilowatts Th w ll ncre e the irr gated area of the country by 0 per cent and the power potential by 70 per cent over existing capac ty On complet on the projects are expected to irrigate an additional area of 16 5 m llion acres and to increase the power potential by nearly 2 million kilowatts The irr gat on and power programme for the first part of the Plan has been worked out by the Com mission in close detail in consultat on with State Governments The Plan contains a full statement of the rrigat on and power schemes which are to be mplemented in the var ous States *For the second part of the Plan* further irr gat on and po ver p oje ts w ll be proposed after the Commission has ex m ned them

The Commiss on h s proposed a m ch nery for select ng projects n future for nclus on in the all India Plan

The programme of irrigat on and power development the Com mission suggests has to be viewed n terms of a major long term objec tive This should be over a pe od of 1" to 0 years to double the area under rrigation nd to secure add tional p oduct on of power am unt ing to 7 mill on k lowatts Accord ng to the Commission t s only by util z ng available resources for irr g tion and generation of power on th s scale and by the adopt on of intens e me sures for improving the stan lard of agricultural prodi ct on and the promot on of cottage small

scale and large scale industries with the help of cheap electric power that an appreciable rise in the standard of living can be achieved

Reviewing the industrial development which has taken place in recent years the Commission sets forth the following aims for the Five year Plan for industry

(1) meeting the demands for industrial products on account of schemes for agricultural development and expansion of irrigation and power

(2) fuller utilization of existing capacity of producer goods industries like jute and consumer goods industries like cotton textiles sugar and soap

(3) expanding the capacity of industries producing pig iron steel heavy chemicals etc which are of basic importance to the general economic development of the country

(4) completion of industrial units on which a part of the capital expenditure has already been incurred

(5) removing the lacunae and drawbacks in the existing industries

With these considerations in view the Commission has drawn up the following five year programme of development for the main industries in consultation with representatives of the various industries

Expansion Programmes in the Private Sector

Name of industry	Unit	1950 51		1955 56 (Estimated)	
		Installed Capacity	Production (1950)	Installed Capacity	Production
Aluminium (Primary)	Tons	4 000	3 600	25 000	0 000
Automobile (manufacturing only)	Nos	35 000	3 840	35 000	25 000
Cement	000 Tons	32 00	26 13	51 40	46 00
Cotton Textiles					
(i) Yarn	Million lbs	1 646	1 174	1 091	1 600
(ii) Cloth (Mill)	Million Yds	4 722	3 665	4 741	4,500
Fertilizers					
(i) Superphosphate	000 Tons	1 23	5	16	1 79
(ii) Ammonium Sulphate	000 Tons	74	47	1 29	1 00
Glass and Glassware					
(i) Hollow ware	000 Tons	2 11	81	2,3	1 74
(ii) Sheet glass	000 Tons	12	5	36	7
(iii) Bangles	000 Tons	35	16	35	17
Heavy Chemicals					
(i) Sulphuric acid	000 Tons	1,50	1 0	2 30	1 60
(ii) Soda ash	000 Tons	54	44	86	78
(iii) Caustic Soda	000 Ton	19	11	33	9
Matches	000 Cases	7 06	5,23	7 66	6 90
Paper and Paper Board	000 Tons	1 40	1 03	2 12	1 65

Name of Industry	Unit	1950 51 Installed Capacity	1950 51 Pro duct on (1950)	1955 56 (Estimated) Installed Capacity	1955 56 (Estimated) Pro duct on
Salt		55 613 (acres)	6 2 (000 t ns)	65 200 (acres)	30 75 (000 tons)
Steel (fini h d)	000 Tons	10 71	10 05	16 59	13 15
Sugar	000 Tons	15 20	11 00	15 40	15 00
Soap	000 Tons	2 69	1 0	2 88	2 70
Alcohol					
(i) Power	000 Bulk Gals	128 68	44 97	2 11 18	1 90 06
(i) Rectified sp rit	000 Bulk Gals	29 49 82 90	34 36	29 49	26 54
Agricultu l Implements					
(i) Pumps (C ntrifug l)	N	35 760	30 292	86 160	77 544
(ii) D s l engine	N	11 826	4 596	51,326	46 193

Detailed working plans suggesting measures relating to the provi sion of additional capacity capital investment requ red and the appro- | riate polic es for implementation of these plans are to be presented by *the Commission in a separate report* dealing with individual industr es

In its plan for industrial development the Comm ssion has stressed the importance of development of small scale *industr es along w th* large scale industr es Small scale industr es are fa oured n view of the preva ling sc rc ty of cap tal the need for relieving middle class unemployment and the desirab lity of decentr l zation of ndustry Local autonomy and devolut on of econom c power the Commission suggests are mperative for off sett ng over-centralization wh ch saps initiative and enterprise A number of measures for the developm nt of mall scale industries are suggested by the Commission for nstance establ hment of small scale units at suitable locations for produ i g *steel c tng evolution of small spinning machines for production of* varn and establ shment of trading estates at selected centres where cheaj power and transport facilities are ava lable The Commission also sug gests measures for removing the d fficult es of small scale industr es n respect of r w materi ls finance machinery and equipment research and marketing of the products Small scale industr es have a special role to play in the manufacture of components and accessor es as in the c se of text les a itomobile and b cycle *ndustr es* The first pa t of the F ve yea Pl n provides for a total expenditure of Rs 16 crores on *cottage and small sc le ndustries* Programmes for cottage and small scale industr es according to the Comm s on cannot be viewed in sola tion from p ogrammes relat ng to the corresponding large scale ndus tries The Comm ss on therefore recommends common production p ogrammes for the large-scale small scale and cottage industries

While small scale industries are likely to be mainly urban in charac
ter for a considerable period cottage industries are in the main rural
in character Cottage industries have been assigned a central place in
the programme of rural development It has become necessary for
Go ernment states the Commission to assume in relation to cottage
and small scale industries obligations somewhat similar to those it has
already assumed in relation to the development of agriculture Cottage
industries are a responsibility in the first instance of State Governments
but also become the responsibility of the Central Government by virtue
of ction needed in the field of policy and particularly in framing com-
mon production programmes

The Central Government should therefore equip itself with an
organization capable of handling various questions of policy assisting
in drawing up common production programmes and co-ordinating the
development and use of research It will be necessary to ensure that
the common production programmes afford increasing scope for employ
ment in the rural areas The cottage industries which appear to offer
in the Commission s view scope for organizing intensive development
programmes are Khadi manufacture of *palm gur* and *gur* the village
oil industry production of neem oil utilization of dead cattle manu
facture of hand made paper manufacture of woollen blankets and in
certain areas hand pounding of rice and manufacture of matches The
economic aspects of these cottage industries have been examined and the
Commission expects to make detailed proposals in a separate report

For the organ zation of cottage industries the Commission relies
mainly on industrial co-operatives and on non-official organizations en
gaged in constructive work in the field of cottage industries If rural
cottage industries are to be developed the Commission says it is neces
sary to deal with those deficiencies which have led to their decline
These are the lack of (1) organization (2) preferential local demand,
(3) reasonably efficient methods of cottage or small scale production
(4) raw materials and (5) finance A programme for rural cottage in
dustries has to aim primarily at assisting the artisan to remove these
deficiencies and at additional measures such as appropriate stores pur
chase policies Detailed suggestions are made on these various aspects.

In the field of research the Commission has suggested that the
Central Government should assume an overall responsibility In parti
cular it should render financial assistance to institutions in different
parts of the country which will be in touch with regional problems and
will be in the best position to encourage local inventiveness The Com
mission has examined different methods of assisting cottage industries
including the possibility of small cesses on the corresponding large-scale
industries

The Plan makes provision for the development of railway road

shipping and civil aviation The programme of railways during the next five years is primarily one of rehabilitation so as to bring about a degree of operating efficiency which would compare favourably with pre-war standards

Assistance to Indian shipping to the extent of Rs 15 crores in the first part of the Plan in order to enable expansion of tonnage in the coastal and overseas trades of the country is envisaged

In regard to civil aviation capital expenditure of Rs 13 crores is provided for bout /0 per cent of wh ch is in respect of works the balance being for technical equipment The Plan also provide a sum of Rs 2½ crores during the second part of the planning period in order to assist air companies in regard to replacement of their fleet

While it is recogn zed that road development cannot take place at the rate envisaged in the Nagpur Plan it is emphasized that it should be steady balanced and continuous Priorities for road development are indicated and a sum of Rs °3 crores over a per od of five years has been provided In respect of national highways the order of priority is provision of m ssing road links improvement of road su faces to meet the present demand of traffic and reconstruct on of old br dges for mak ing them capable of tak ng modern loads Speci l stress i laid on the need to connect villages of a certain s e and popi lation with marketing centres and distr ct headquarters and the need to mobil e local efforts nd resources for the construct on and ma ntenance of v llage roads

As reg rds ro d transpo t t is s ggested that wherever uch ser vices a e run by tl e States a corporat on should be fo med The need for standardization of vehicles and co-ord nation of repl cement of ehicles with the product on programme of the nd genous automobile ndustry as well as techn cal train ng s also emph sized

The first part of the Plan involv ng an expend ture of Rs 1 49" crores envisages a rate of development expend ture ten per cent l gher than that est mated for 1950 51 wh ch as n tu n bout t ce the rate of 1948-49 For both pa ts of the Pl n taken together which n volve a total expenditure of Rs 1 793 crc es over fi e yea s the rate of outlay will be about a third over the level of 1950 51 In the first part of tl e Five yea Plan the total expend ture of the Central Gov ernment is Rs 734 crores and the share of the States is Rs 759 crores

	(Rup es cr res) 1951 53	1951 56
Centr l Governm nt	315 89	734 00
Part A St tes	249 44	559 63
P rt B State	9 66	171 00
P t C St	9 69	28 15
Total	654 68	149 78

The expenditure on the Bhakra Nangal Project Damodar Valley H rakud and Harike schemes and a large part of the expenditure on refugee rehabilitation form part of the outlay of State Governments but they have been shown among the schemes of the Central Government If allowance is made for these items the share of the States comes to about Rs 975 crores The size of the Plans of the State Governments included in the first part of the Five-year Plan is given below

(Rs crores)

Part A States		Part B States		Part C States	
Assam	12 5	Hyderabad	40 5	Ajmer	1 61
B h r	55 7	Madhya Bharat	2 8	Bhopal	3 67
B mbay	1 0 4	Myso e	36 6	Bilaspur	0 42
Madhya Pradesh	43 7	PEPSU	8 3	Coorg	0 53
Mad as	137 0	Rajasthan	15	Delhi	6 0
Orissa	15 0	Saurashtra	1 5	Himachal Pradesh	4 48
Punjab	15 5	Travanco e Cochin	26 1	Kutch	2 68
Uttar Pradesh	91 1			Man pur	1 00
West Bengal	68 8			Tripura	1 50
				Vindhya Pradesh	6.4
	559 6		171 0		28 15

The internal resources for financing the first part of the Five year Plan amounting to Rs 1 493 crores are expected to be found from the following sources

CENTRE

(Rs. crores)

1 Surplu on Revenue Account — 130

2 Resources normally set apart in the Revenue Account for development expenditure under civil aviation broadcasting educ tion, etc for grants to States for GMF and development for rehabilitation of d splaced persons etc — 118

3 Resources available from Capital Account for development
(a) Public loans — 35
(b) Small savings and unfunded debt — 250
(c) Others — 78

4 Re our s available fo railway development out of the ordinary revenues of the railways — 30

5 Total Resources available to the Centre — 641

6 Assistance to States a sumed in the preparation of their Plans — 11

7 Resources available for the development expenditure of the Centre — 430

STATE

8 Surplus on Revenue Account — 81

9 Resources normally set ap rt in the Revenue Account for scheme of expansi n under social services agriculture irrigation, electricity roads etc — 275



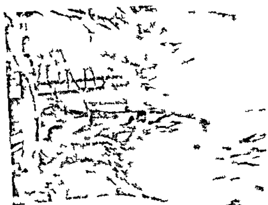
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In sn ... ed ... e r U ı (Kashm) I dı n A my Pat ... s e go g to a t on aga t th ... n de p t ı



at e ı diffi nent will

	(Rs crores)
4. Resources available from Capital Account for Development	
(a) Public loans	9
(b) Others	45
Assistance from the Centre assumed in the preparation of the Plans of States	11
Resources available for the development expenditure of the States	691

The surplus of Rs 81 crores on revenue account in the States over five years is to be secured by raising additional resources of the order of Rs. 913 crores. The programme for mobilizing internal resources for development in the States contemplates increased income from land estate duties wider coverage and better administration of sales tax betterment levies water rates certain minor taxes on entertainment and motor vehicles etc. economies in expenditure and local loans for local projects which do not encroach on the normal sources of funds for the capital market. There will still be a gap of Rs 3 2 crores over five years in the first part of the plan

After taking into account the resources likely to become available through the food loan from the U.S A and through aid offered under the Colombo Plan by Canada and Australia there remains the possibility of being compelled to resort to deficit financing to the extent of about Rs. 290 crores if further external assistance is not available. Deficit financing of this order would impose a definite strain on the economy although to some extent this strain could be diminished by drawing on the sterling balances The releases from these balances including the unspent balances of 1950-51 which can be carried over would amount to about Rs 290 crores over the period

The Commission has emphasized the need to avoid deficit financing as far as possible during the period of the Plan Reviewing the problem from a wider context the Commission states that an under developed country after a long period of disturbance and dislocation may arrive at a stage where a choice has to be made between relieving immediate strains and avoiding what may turn out to be a more serious situation in the future This is a difficult decision but on a consideration of all aspects of the problem the Commission recommends that the choice be made in favour of development. In formulating the first part of the Five year Plan the assumption therefore is that if faced with the choice between the continuance of existing difficulties for some time and the abandonment of the [illegible] of development implicit in an outlay of Rs 1 493 crores over [illegible] country will choose the former

A programme of developm[illegible] expenditure of Rs. 1 493 crores [illegible] main to the completion [illegible] an

the maintenance of existing services It does not however provide for a rate of development that could inspire the people to greater and more sustained effort There is no gainsaying says the Commission that if India is to progress at a rate which would ensure rapid improvement in standards of living of the vast masses of its population without imposing on them a degree of suffering and regimentation which would endanger the development of democratic institutions it will have to receive assistance for some years from more advanced countries If external assistance on a sufficient scale becomes available it would be possible to implement the first part of the Five year Plan without undue strain and at the same time to implement the second part of the Plan involving an outlay of about Rs 300 crores over five years Thus with external assistance amounting each year to no more than 1 per cent to 2 per cent of the national income and an effort on the part of the country to develop its own internal resources to the maximum extent it should be possible to implement in full the Five year Plan involving an expenditure of Rs 1 93 crores

In preparing the Five year Plan an attempt has been made to ensure that the resources raised for development are put to the best use Although the Plan is not all inclusive in scope its significance for the economy as a whole is much greater for it attempts to establish control at strategic points which makes it possible to influence much wider fields of activity

The Five year Plan represents in some ways an advance over the six year plan prepared by the Commission last year at short notice for incorporation in the Colombo Plan The present Plan is based on detailed examination of resources and schemes As a result some of the schemes figuring in the Colombo Plan have been excluded or modified and some others introduced A closer analysis of internal resources available at present for development and fresh measures contemplated for augmenting them have led to an improvement in the position regarding resources The Colombo Plan which involves an outlay of Rs 1 840 crores over six years includes an item of expenditure relating to depreciation of railway assets in the period of the Plan which has not been provided for separately If the two Plans are placed on a comparable basis the outlay contemplated in the Five year Plan is in fact, about Rs 100 crores more than the outlay over six years in the Colombo Plan

The Commission s Draft Outline is divided into three parts The first explains its approach to planning The second part presents the salient features of the Five year Plan In the third part in which the Commission deals with problems of Policy and Administration a wide ground is covered This part of the report is divided into sections on agriculture and rural development development of natural resources in

dustry and labour social services and public co-operation rehabilitation of displaced persons and administration in relation to planning Some of the more important recommendations of the Commission on different subjects are summarized below

Of all the corrosive factors in modern economic life unemployment is probably the most serious The social cost of unemployment is even greater than the economic cost which the community has to bear by supporting unemployed manpower But says the Commission the analogy of advanced countries where full employment is accepted as a goal of policy is not directly applicable to the conditions of a backward economy Corresponding to idle labour there are no adequate supplies of other co-operating factors of production such as land and capital equipment A programme of full employment can therefore be implemented only after some progress has been made in removing these structural difficulties A development plan concludes the Commission is essentially an effort to create condition of full employment

For the short term the Commission believes that cottage and small scale industries have an important part to play in the reduction of unemployment and under-employment A judicious location of new industrial units with due emphasis on balanced regional development is also suggested as a vital step in the direction of a wider diffusion of employment opportunities

Economic equality and social justice says the Commission are conditions indispensable for the survival of democracy and a carefully worked out policy for reduction of disparities in income and wealth is the *sine qua non* of planning A hasty implementation of measures to bring about economic equality may affect savings and the level of production adversely and may even make it difficult to effect a smooth transition to the type of planned economy in view But this does not mean that existing conditions have to be continued Economic equality and social justice rank so high among the objectives of planning that at least the first steps in the right direction have to be initiated immediately

The Commission points out that large scale investment by the State for basic development is a major instrument for securing economic equality for it is through such investment that millions of agriculturists and other rural workers in the country will be able to build up economic strength The abolition of Zamindari the fixation of fair rents for tenants provision of security of tenure for the cultivator and the progressive substitution of usury by organized credit at reasonable rates are also steps calculated to promote economic and social equality

As regards progressive taxation the Commission points out that the rates of direct taxation at present in the highest income ranges ar

close to the rates prevalent in countries like the U K which have a highly progressive system of taxation Although disposable incomes left after taxation in these ranges are too high in India relatively to the general level of incomes in the country any material increase in direct taxation is at this stage likely to affect the capital market adversely In this connexion the Commission points out that a large number of incomes in the higher income ranges are now escaping the payment of income tax and super tax and recommends that stringent measures must be taken to stop tax evasion

In determining the appropriate rates of personal taxation says the Commission the main point for consideration is the extent to which personal savings are to be relied upon hereafter for maintaining capital formation at the desired level In more highly developed countries corporate savings play a far more important role in this respect than private savings A similar trend has to be encouraged in India The present tax system recognizes the principle of lower taxation of undistributed profits but the Commission suggests that the Government should examine the position and see if further measures could be adopted to encourage a larger ploughing back of profits The Commission also commends to private industry the practice followed in several other countries of adopting for a limited period a voluntary freeze on dividends

A planned economy alters in course of time the role of different classes of the community in providing savings and undertaking new investments Redistribution taxation says the Commission must take this fact into account and measures must be taken to encourage small savings which will play an increasingly important role as incomes in the lower ranges increase

The Commission points out that the problem is not one of merely correcting inequalities of income as they arise but of reducing inequalities of wealth which are to a large extent at the root of inequalities of income The Commission recommends early enactment of the necessary legislation for introducing Death Duties 'This device through which an increasing proportion of accumulated wealth is taken over by the State at each successive transfer says the Commission constitutes a most effective way of reducing inequalities in wealth and income.

The objective of price policy for the next few years says the Commission should be firstly to prevent a further rise in prices and to the extent possible to bring them down and secondly to maintain the parities between sectional prices such as those of foodgrains and commercial crops so as to provide the right measure of incentive for producers in these lines

Instability of prices would be as much of a hindrance to a proper allocation of resources in the public sector as to the

target in the private sector A change in prices does not mean merely a mechanical revision of the financial estimates included in the Plan it changes the very perspective of the Plan

The Commission points out that under present conditions it may be difficult for the Government to follow a strong disinflationary fiscal policy at the same time as it embarks on a large scale development programme particularly if foreign assistance on the scale necessary is not forthcoming If foreign aid is available for financing development expenditure the sterling balances can be used for importing consumption goods and thus bringing down domestic prices In any case the Commission points out it is necessary to have an export import policy designed to make full use of the sterling balance releases The Commission also stresses the importance of a monetary and banking policy which will curb excessive investment in speculative trade and increase the volume of savings available for productive investment

The Commission says that for some time to come inflationary pressures will continue to operate and it will be necessary to maintain and improve upon the existing system of controls

A substantial reduction in blackmarket prices and the availability of ample supplies at controlled prices are essential prerequisites to an consideration of decontrol If prices are to be stabilized even below the level of controlled prices the increase in supplies necessary would be of a still larger order

The Commission further stresses the need to reduce as far as possible the impact of foreign prices on internal economy Export duties are now being levied as part of the general anti inflationary policy but under rapidly changing international conditions there is need for constant adjustments in coverage and rates of levy The Commission adds that if the proceeds of export duties which are in nature of a windfall are used to subsidize imports of essential commodities it would be possible to protect the domestic price and cost structure more effectvely

India s food problem according to the Commission is not a temporary disequilibrium between supply and demand it is a manifestation or the continually growing pressure of population on food supply It has therefore to be resolved not through short term expedients but through the careful and sustained application of relatively long term measures

After examining the food problem in terms of the overall requirements to be met the extent to which rationing commitments are undertaken by the Government the extent to which internal supplies can be procured the magnitude of imports and the prospects of increasing internal production the Commission urges that during the next few years annual imports of foodgrains of about 3 million tons should be

planned for and adds that in exceptional years imports may have to be larger

While every effort is to be made to increase production it points out that on account of the rate at which the urban population is increasing and because of greater consumption in rural areas there can be no certainty that even with increase in production the marketable surplus will be large enough to render imports unnecessary A number of suggestions are made to increase the marketable surplus

The Commission recommends monopoly procurement and urban rationing as the minimum measures which should prevail in all States and recommends that a reserve of 1 million tons should be built up to meet emergencies and to influence prices

Describing the equitable distribution of foodgrains among different sections of the population at reasonable prices as the Government's first duty in the economic field the Commission says In determining food policy there is no room for any proposal or experiment which detracts from this responsibility or uncertainty It therefore draws attention to the dangers of a policy of complete or partial decontrol of foodgrains

Many of the weaknesses of Indian agriculture—the Commission says are inherent in the structure of her rural economy The problems of Indian agriculture are far more fundamental than is commonly appreciated The conditions of Indian agriculture are typical of a static, backward economy which is unable to expand and keep pace with the growing population In its significance for the future the land problem overshadows all other problems The central problem is to change the character of Indian agriculture from subsistence farming to economic farming and to bring about such changes in its organization as will introduce a substantial measure of efficiency in farming operations and enable the low income farmer to increase his return Moreover the Commission adds in the interest of society as a whole the effort should be directed to bringing about its transformation in such a way as will help reconcile conflicting interests within the agrarian economy remove the disparities which now exist and provide a social and economic framework for the balanced growth of the village community

After reviewing the land reform legislation enacted in several States the Commission makes its recommendations for affording security to the tiller and says that the main aims in the reorganization of agriculture should be to increase production and make cultivation more profitable and at the same time to reduce the number of workers engaged in the ordinary operations of farming In view of the present shortage of food and raw materials agrarian policy has to be conceived so as to strike a balance between three different objectives namely —

(1) maintenance and increase of total production

( ) economic efficiency and

(3) social justice

It is possible the Commission says to propose changes in the land system from the point of view of sectional interests such as peasant owners tenants at will and the landless labour For the community as a whole it will be best if certain lines or patterns of reorganizat on of agriculture are broadly accepted as the common national programme towards the fulfilment of which the adm n stration and the people bend their energies

Stating that uneconomic holdings are at the root of many of the difficulties of Indian agriculture the Commission says that agriculture cannot be developed as an efficient ndustry unless the un t of management becomes much larger than it is at present A substant al increase in the s ze of the unit of management may be brought about by (1) nationalizing the land and making t available for collect ve cultivat on (2) placing a ceiling on ex st ng holdings and distribut ng the sur plus land for individual or co-operative cultivation (3) induc ng small farmers to become members of co-operat ve farm ng so et es and (4) taking the village as a whole as the un t of cooper t e m nagement in which while meet ng the cla ms of ownership th ou h an o nersh p d vidend the ent re area is t eated as a single farm and s div ded for conven ence of cult t on into su table blocks

The Comm ss on rejects n t on l t on of land as an impr cticable cou s It points out the d ff cult es n the way of a pol cy of ce lings on individual hold ngs The ma n solut on to the p oblem of Ind an agriculture accord ng to the Comm ss on lies n the d rection of co-operative cult vation

The Commission recommends co-operative v llage management as the ultimate objective of reorganizat on of agr culture In Co operative V llage Management the area of the village becomes the un t of land management and all the land of the llage s regar le l s a ngle farm Rights of ov nersh p a e recognized and compensate l for through an ownership dividend to be p d at each h rve t O nersh p be ng pro-v ded for eparately cult t on of the land of the v llage s to be orga nized to the maxim m d ntage *of the community The l nd may be* cult vated by ind vidual fam lies o groups of famil es Co-operative Village Management s to be introduced n any v ll ge v here at least two th ds of the owners or permanent tenant hold ng not less than one half the cultiv ted area of the llage express the r preference in favour of ts adopt on The Comm ss on recommend enabl ng legisl tion for Co-operati e Village Management

After exam ning the p nc pal object ons to co-operat e illage management wh ch t recommends as the eventual object e the Com mi sion outl nes its programme for immed ate action This cons sts of three main proposals—

for organized intensive work at village level for groups of about 10 villages with a population of about 5 000 and larger blocks of 50 to 60 villages with a population of 25 000 to 30 000

Reviewing the problem of planning industrial development the Commission recommends that the Industries (Development and Control) Bill should be passed without any further delay. In addition to the Central Board of Industries suggested by the Parliament's Select Committee the Commission has proposed Development Councils one each for the important industries consisting of representatives of industry labour and technical management and appointed by Government with the following functions —

(1) to recommend targets of production by securing a fuller utilization of installed capacity

(2) to suggest norms of efficiency with a view to eliminating waste obtaining maximum production of right quality and reducing cost

(3) to recommend measures for improving the working of the industry particularly of inefficient units and

(4) to help in devising a system of distribution and scales which would satisfy the consumer

The administrative and technical staff of Development Councils will be provided by Government. Through these Councils which will be the machinery for planning the private sector and bringing it in line with the public sector in the scheme of national planning it is hoped to develop a system of management in private industry which is efficient in itself and is seen to function in the interest of the community as a whole. It is through these Development Councils that Government according to the Planning Commission should exercise their powers of regulation of industry under the Industries Bill

The Commission refers to the problem of finance both for expansion of industries and for making up arrears in replacement of machinery. Its estimate of the required outlay over the five years is about Rs 250—300 crores. The assistance from the State provided for in the Five year Plan will help to meet about Rs 25 crores of the estimated expenditure on schemes of expansion. A moderate improvement in the present rate of new capital issues (estimated at about Rs 15 crores) and assistance from specialized institutions like the Industrial Finance Corporation will help to cover the rest of the expenditure of Rs 200 crores under this head. For arrears and replacements of machinery which are estimated to cost Rs 125—175 crores private industries will receive some relief from refunds of the Excess Profits Tax. They can also draw upon their accumulated reserves to some extent. The remaining finance says the Commission will have to be found by the industries through reducing costs in this they will be assisted by

greater availability of domestic raw materials expected as a result of the Plan

The Commission also discussed the question of foreign capital for industry The free flow of foreign capital it says should naturally be welcomed particularly because it would ensure the supply of capital goods and technical know how and make it possible to utilize foreign patented processes From the point of view of industrial development it says it would be best if fore gn investments in the country take the form of equity capital The Commission goes on to make further re commendations on the subject.

Referring to the managing agency system the Commission suggests that adequate measures should be taken even pending the report of the Company Law Comm ttee to prevent large investments in the share of other concerns with a v ew to obtaining control in their management

In the planned economy of the future the vital role of the working class will be fully recognized The worker should have the means and facilities to keep h mself in a state of health and eff ciency He should be equipped with the necessary techn cal train ng and a certain level of general educat on He should be assured of a reasonable measure of security aga nst the var ous risks to which he is exposed He must be free to organi e and to take lawful action in furtherance of h s rights nd nte ests

For the real ation of the targets of the Plan in the industr al field the Comm ss on stresses the need of placing industr al relations on a sound foot ng on the basis of an agreed approach It s urged that the attitude to the question of restrict ons on the r ght to strike or lockout should be revised in the light of the fact that India is moving in the direction of an economy organized on planned production and distr bution aiming at the realization of social justice and welfare of the masses Various measures are suggested for avo dance of disputes and securing internal settlement including mach nery for jo nt consultation at all levels Works Comm ttees are referred to as the keystone of the structure of ndustr al relat ons The mach nery and procedure relat ng to compulsory arbitration and adjudicat on of d sputes should be so designed as to secure the essence of a fair settlement based on the princ ples of natural and social justice with the minimum expenditure time and money and without legal techn cal ties formalit es or appeals

The Comm ss on recommends the establ shment of tripartite machinery for the determinat on of norms and standards wh ch may govern the settlement of indu trial di putes

The Commiss on s v ew s that the way for a betterment of the standard of l ving of the worker lies only through a fall in prices or an increase in product vity Any upward movement in wages which

would be reflected in the cost of production should be avoided in the present circumstances A scientific assessment of the relative work load in different occupations as well as an amalgamation of a part of the dearness allowance in basic wages have been suggested The Commission recommends the establishment of a Central Wage Board

The Commission has made suggestions for the improvement of the present system of recruiting and has emphasized the importance of great improved and expanded facilities for technical training It has given considerable thought to the question of rationalization and has drawn up in consultation with employers and workers a scheme for retraining retrenched employees with a view to their being absorbed in alternative occupations

In order that the claims made by employers of late that there has been a fall in the productivity of labour are objectively assessed the Commission has suggested the undertaking by the Ministry of Labour of studies in productivity with the help of technical assistance from abroad if necessary

The Commission has also recommended the drawing up of priorities of inspection under the Factories Act and initiation of studies of problems of industrial health Another important recommendation is the establishment of a National Industrial Health Museum at a centrally situated industrial centre

The Commission has worked out a scheme for financing industrial housing on the basis of contributions from workers employers and the State and its programme envisages construction of 25 000 subsidized houses every year for industrial workers For housing other low income groups in the urban areas assistance to co-operative societies grant of cheap land and provision for technical advice are recommended Private effort for housing construction is to be encouraged through loans on easy terms to the extent of available finance and demarcation of developed plots on certain conditions The Commission recommends the establishment of a National Housing Board for promoting a programme of building throughout the country co ordinating research in building construction and undertaking technical and other surveys The need to reduce housing costs through a suitable land policy and by evolving less expensive structural designs promoting maximum use of local material is emphasized

The Commission points out that the present method of year to year budgeting is not satisfactory for forward planning of works and suggests that advance programming of housing construction will lead to substantial economies in building costs

Reviewing the problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons the Commission says that probably four fifths of the displaced persons from West Pakistan have now been more or less absorbed in the country's

economy The entire problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons from West Pakistan now hinges on the completion of quasi permanent allotment of urban evacuee property on which work is in progress As regards the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pak stan num bering 2 6 millions of whom about one half may be said to have been al sorbed within the economy the Commis ion exp resses anx ety over the unwillingness being shown on the part of this section of the displaced population to move to States other than West Bengal In West Bengal itself the Commi sion says the physical resources ava lable are meagre nd even with large scale investment by Government only limited results can be expected There is no effective solution to the problem accord ng to the Commission except through program nes of dispersal of displaced persons from East Pakistan extending to a number of other States As it is the Commiss on fears the pressure on the resource of West Bengal may in t me reduce the economy of that State to break ing point Emphasizing the need to complete the pre ent rehabilitat on p ogrammes w th the utmost expedition the Comm ssion remarks that in finalizing the details of the plans with the States special attention is be ng g ven to this aspect of the problem

The Plan pro des for an expend tu e on rehab litat on of Rs 79 c o es over three vea s which the Commiss on says should not be v ewed in i ol tion but s part of a much la ger prog amme of development which is calculated to help in the rehab litat on of d splaced pe sons

The f rst part of the Plan provides for a total expen l ture of Rs 253 crores on social services This includes Rs 1 3 cro es for education Rs 84 crores for health Rs 3 crores for housing Rs 7 crores for labour and labour welfare and Rs 18 crores for expenditure on the mel orat on of backward classes In the chapters on education health and soc al elfare the Commission presents its main policy recommendat ons on these subjects

The problem of backward classes says the Commi on has to be ttacked on all fronts but there are a few aspects wh ch de erve special attent on for instance hous ng n towns and v llages and assistance in edu cational development

Emphas z ng the mportance of soc al reseaich n the planning of social welfare the Comm ss on suggests the est bl shment of a central research org n zation for social sciences of h ch the ma n function vould be to assist in the encouraging pooling nd d rect on of research o k in the soc al f eld in various univers ty departn ents and re earch nst tutions

There is insufficient av areness yet among the people of the need for f m ly pl nning F m ly plann ng i a vital step n economi c and soc al planning In as much as an alterat on n population trends take at least a few generat ons to materialize a pl n for a l n ted period

has to concentrate on the education of public opinion as to the need for the limitation of numbers. By and large a programme of family limitation must be a social movement which would call for initiative on the part of individual families. The State can only play a limited role in this respect. Following the recommendations of a Sub-Committee on Population and Family Planning which reported to the Commission in April the Commission recommends that

(1) the State should provide facilities for sterilization or giving advice on contraception on medical grounds

(2) such help and advice should not be withheld from others who seek and need it on social and economic grounds and

(3) research and information centres should be organized by the State by means of financial assistance and otherwise

The role of public co-operation in the implementation of the Plan is discussed at length in the Commission's report. Here the Commission says a much wider view of public co-operation in which the interests of parties are relegated to the background and the common objectives of the nation regarded as a unity are the sole consideration. Certain elements may not agree with the Plan and aspirations of a section may far exceed the level of achievement set as the target of the Plan for the period under the various existing limitations but if the direction of advance is in line with the expectations of the bulk of the people and the rate of progress is not too slow the essential prerequisite for winning public co-operation will have been secured. The report discusses the proposal for the setting up of a new organization which will help to mobilize the voluntary effort of the people to promote economic and social progress and to secure the success of the Plan. The objectives and functions of the organization for which the name of Bharat Seva Sangh has been suggested are outlined in the report.

The Plan says the Commission must have its ultimate objectives but its first purpose is action in the immediate future. The Commission suggests that once a programme has been drawn up the role of the Central Government in relation to the national Plan should be—

(1) to ensure that the economic conditions necessary for the fulfilment of the Plan are maintained

(2) to ensure that the pattern for the utilization and development of the resources is in accordance with the Plan

(3) to make an objective assessment from time to time of the results achieved in its own sector of the plan and in the States as also in the private sector

(4) to keep under constant review the financial aspects of the Plan and

(5) to make such changes and adjustments in the Plan as may be necessary from time to time.

Through the necessary devolution of functions consistently with the economic policy and the overall objectives proposed in the interest of the country as a whole the aim should be to ensure that in each State and in respect of each section of activity in the Plan through the exercise of local responsibility and initiative and under the impact of public opinion the Plan becomes an effective medium of local action

The Commission reviews at length some of the problems of public administration which arise in connection with economic development and suggests that in recent years there has been too large an area within which policy has been weak or in doubt and in consequence the administration has been ineffective For a planned economy to function within a democracy its basic assumptions have to be accepted by all who participate in administration whether as political chiefs or as members of the public services In short the discipline of policy must pave the way for discipline of action

The Commission reviews various proposals for improvement in public administration the objectives being greater integrity greater efficiency and greater response to the needs of the public.

The main weaknesses of the existing machinery of general administration in recent years according to the Commission have been in the economic field which has expanded with extreme rapidity The Commission discusses proposals to strengthen economic administration in its different aspects namely administration of control formulation and execution of economic policy administration of public enterprises State trading and organization of development council for industries

Referring to controls there is no reason the Commission says why defects in the administration of controls should not be eliminated if

(1) policy is formed and conceived with the purpose of enabling control to succeed

(2) the right men are placed in charge and given the necessary powers and

(3) as between the Centre and the States there is a clear understanding of what constitutes overriding national interest

The Commission feel that if these conditions are fulfilled and in working a control care is taken to secure the co-operation of the honest producer trader and consumer and even just cess is assured to all there will be greater appreciation on the part of the public of the need for controls in the present conditions of the Indian economy It should be one of the first tasks of the Centre and the States the Commission urges to improve the working of all controls Much of the controversy on the subject of controls arises from a lack of awareness of the real facts and from a fear that controls cause a lowering of the community's moral standards In fact it may be argued with reason the Commission remark that the efficient implementation of a control where it is essen

tial involves the sharing of goods between rich and poor alike and is calculated to raise the moral standards of the community

Turning to the question of machinery for planning the Commission describes briefly the manner in which the structure of planning in the public sector and the private sector is to be built up and how in the field of rural planning all units beginning with the smallest should gradually be able to play an active part in formulating and executing programmes

In a country of the size of India the Commission concludes where the States have under the Constitution full autonomy within their own sphere of duties it is necessary to have a forum such as a National Development Council at which from time to time the Prime Minister of India and the Chief Ministers of States can review the working of the Plan and of its various aspects The Plan has to be fulfilled so that besides achieving its direct aims and invoking the enthusiasm and the spirit of endeavour of the common people throughout the land it becomes a living instrument for the formulation and execution of basic economic policies for the nation

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PUNJAB

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APPENDIX 1

[The round ups of the act vities of a few Part C States are given as Appendix I As no separate write up on these States had appeared in any of our prev ous Independence day issues we hav given h re rather an elaborate account of their act vities It is however reg etted that it has not been found possible to include all the Part C States in this Appendix]

A—AJMER

Ajmer is an island province in the heart of the Union of Rajasthan with an area of 2 4 5 square m les The State had been backward but with the advent of independence extensive schemes for the material advancements of the people were formulated and wherever possible put into execu t on The main emphasis has been on the spread of education

The budget f gures of income and expenditure for the f nancial years 1950 51 and 19 1 5 are Rs 12,75 900 and Rs 10 135 000 and Rs 4 805 000 nd Rs 9 389 000 respect vely The reduction in ex penditure in 1951 52 bu dget is due to the retrenchment of staff and curtailment of expenditure on travell ng allo vances contingencies etc

Education recorded an all round sat sfactory progress Special attention was given to the schemes of basic and soc al education A village library week was successfully organised and more than one lakh of books were collected for schools and social centres A social educa tion camp was organised for the training of teachers n methods of adult education A short term training course of Junior Red Cross Coun sellors was also organised and well attended by the teachers from the primary middle and h gh schools Spinning competitions were held and lectures gi en on the l fe and miss on of Mahatma Gandhi during the celebration of Gandh J yant The st idents and staff of the schools and the Government College Ajmer showed great keenness in the work of the National Cadet Corps

The activities of the Agriculture Department included the dist i but on of impro ed wheat and barley seed and of oilcakes and chem cal fert lizers The scheme for the composting of to n refuse made further progress Sinking of ne v wells and deepen ng old ones as taken up Chem cal insecticides were used to control phadka An anti locust scheme has been recently completed to m n mize as far as poss ble the danger of destruction of crops by locusts About 4 000 maunds of jowar seeds were treated aga nst d seases with Agrosen G N A scheme

for the development of palm gur was introduced Seeds and seedlings of nutritious vegetables were distributed free of cost and the departmental technical staff went round giving free advice and guidance to encourage people to grow more vegetables Agricultural demonstration plots were departmentally laid out in several places on the cultivators fields and oil-cake manure and ammonium sulphate were supplied cost free for such areas

The Gowshala Development Scheme has been running satisfactorily The yield of milk has increased and all major gowshalas have been supplied with necessary dairy appliances free of charges Further to grade up the cattle of the gowshalas high yielding Harrana cows have been supplied

Sufficient progress has also been made in providing better medical facilities to the people of Ajmer A T B clinic has been opened in the Victoria Hospital Ajmer and 14 more beds have been reserved for the free treatment of displaced T B patients in the Madar Union Sanatorium A scheme has been formulated for B C G vaccination on a mass scale Vigorous anti malaria action was taken and the incidence was reduced by 50 per cent A medical officer with a women s party visited the rural areas to attend to the sick people Similarly the mobile dispensary visited a number of villages and provided medical facilities

The prohibition scheme has resulted in reduction in the consumption of liquor hemp drugs and opium to the extent of 10 10 and 80 per cent respectively

To relieve the water shortage in the Ajmer town the Municipality started a new water supply scheme with the help of Government loan and grant in aid The scheme has cost about Rs 24 lakhs already and is nearing completion The Municipality has also installed a generating set at Foysagar at a cost of about Rs 30 000 for pumping water

In villages radio sets have been installed Cooperative societies have been formed to increase production and save food and to fight black marketing hoarding and profiteering in urban as well as rural areas

More than 3 500 trees were planted during the year under review Areas have been selected in each of the three Sub Divisions of the State for intensive village uplift work

The Harijan Board established for the uplift of the backward section of the people is doing very good work Seats have been reserved for them in Government service and in the technical training centres There is no restriction on Harijans regarding entry into public temples bathing ghats hotels or the use of public conveyances or getting admission into schools

So far as transport and communications are concerned the f

works have been carried out (i) Heavy repairs to Beawar Kotra road including construction of pucca causeways where necessary (ii) Con struction of pucca metal road from Gegal to Ramner Dhani (iii) Heavy repairs to Devatan Hathi Khera road and Rajiawas Badnor road

Ajmer State has been backward in industrial matters because ade quate quantities of electric power coal and fuel oil are not available at economical rates The question of supply of cheap power through hydro-electric grid system from Chambal River is under the consideration of the Government of India

During the period under review there was some labour agitation amongst the textile workers There were 64 disputes all of which were settled by conciliation except two which have been referred to the Industrial Tribunal The main cause of the labour unrest is the abnormal rise in the prices of essential commodities of daily consump- tion To remove the unrest minimum wages in the textile industry are being fixed Minimum wages in tobacco manufactory have already been fixed and fixation of minimum wages in other scheduled employ ments is also under the consideration of Government.

Under the new Ajmer Tenancy Act all tenants will in due course acquire the status of hereditary tenants Transfers of tenancies in payment of debts have been prohibited Similarly division of holding is only allowed subject to certain restrictions to avoid fragmentation of holdings Sub letting is allowed subject to certain conditions Rents have been fixed for various classes of tenants Levy of lag or neg or cess has been prohibited A special and simplified machinery has been provided for the disposal of cases

The number of displaced persons in this State was at one time nearly one lakh but several thousand displaced persons have left Ajmer for other places The present number of displaced persons according to the 1951 census comes to about 72 000 From February 1951 the Widows Home was transferred to the Trust for Sindhi Women and Children There are 74 widows and children in the Home at present 91 non resident trainees are also receiving training in different trades The Trust is paid grant in aid at the monthly rate of Rs 5 per inmate and Rs 20 per trainee During the period under review a sum of Rs 1 650 at the rate of Rs 15 per widow and Rs 7|8 per dependent below the age of 14 years per month was paid Question of payment of subsistence allowance to some more widows and children is under consideration 101 Singer Sewing machines were sold to Widows Home cum Training Centre and to the needy displaced persons at conces sional rates

The Rehabilitation Office also undertook the allotment of sites for construction of stalls to the displaced persons carrying on business in different areas of the city During 1950-51 under the Urban Rehabili

tation Loan Scheme Rs 5 lakhs were paid to 757 individuals 20 groups and 3 cooperative societies as loans

The Government of India has approved the scheme for the construction of 996 tenements for displaced Harijans in the State at a total cost of Rs 5 lakhs This scheme is being implemented by the Harijans Rehabilitation Board A further scheme of providing suitably developed sites to displaced persons of the State for construction of about 100 houses is under consideration A scheme for starting suitable small scale industries for the rehabilitation of displaced persons is also under consideration It is also proposed to reserve more seats for displaced persons at the Industrial Training Institute Ajmer where they will also receive stipends

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B—ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands consist of over 200 separate islands having a total area of 3 135 square miles and a population of 31 000 in all Since the abolition of the old penal settlement in the Andamans and especially after the achievement of independence the so-called Kala Pani has been changing into a lovely place where representatives of all the races and peoples of India are living peacefully side by side and gradually evolving into a casteless society

The revised budget estimates for 1950 51 of the Islands income and expenditure are Rs 12 780 000 and Rs 10 126 000 respectively

The inhabitants of these Islands have been classed as educationally backward but they are making good progress One high school has been started and a few trained teachers have been recruited from India

Originally three fourths of the food required had to be imported from India but the position has now improved and during the year under review imports of foodgrains from India amounted to about one third of the total requirements Progress continues to be made and in spite of the fact that the population is steadily increasing mainly due to the influx of refugees it is hoped that the Islands will be self sufficient in the matter of food in another three years or so

The main wealth of the Islands is their forests and during the year considerable progress has been made in their development Government has leased out to a commercial organisation the right to extract timber and the Forest Department itself has stepped up the tempo of its activities by purchasing 19 elephants last winter and 2 vessels in April 1951 Two sources of wealth practically untouched so far are also being exploited since last year—sea shells and resin

The Administration is studying the possibilities of improving live stock and plantations The Director of Research of the Central Coconut

Research Station visited these Islands in May to study how to improve the quality and the quantity of coconut production in the Islands which is a regular export to the main land of India A fish curing yard is about to be set up to teach the fishermen how to preserve the fish for the market

Steady progress is being made in the field of public health During the year under review a dispensary has been set up in the remote island of Kondul off Great Nicobar and medical officers in charge of existing hospitals have been visiting distant places and giving medical aid to people who normally do not see a doctor for a whole year

There has been partial prohibition and three days in the week are dry Attempts are simultaneously being made to educate the people how to make neera gur and jaggery out of the juice of coconut palms instead of fermenting it before drinking

In the days of the Penal Settlement the Administration was entirely official but this is being gradually changed An Advisory Council nominated by the President has been associated with the Chief Commissioner in administering the Islands and as members obtain more experience of administration they are being entrusted with increased powers In the Andamans more than three fourths of the people live in and around Port Blair—the seat of the Administration The many small improvements made in this area such as improved roads better communications housing markets etc therefore affect the great majority of the people

Almost unique in this respect the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have no backward classes unless the aboriginals are classified as such As these people keep very much to themselves and as their contacts with civilization have invariably been to their detriment they are left to themselves to live the life they have been living since time immemorial

Not only are these Islands cut off from the main land of India by vast stretches of water but they are also separated from each other in many cases by wide belts of the sea They are therefore not easily negotiable Attempts are however being made to establish communications Occasional trips are made to visit inhabited Island to enlighten the people there Police wireless outposts have been and are being established in various Islands thereby rendering it possible for Government at headquarters to keep in touch with the most distant parts of the Andamans and the Nicobars A sum of Rs 4 94 lakhs has been spent on road repairs and on constructing new roads in the headquarters area and two motor launches have been purchased at a cost of Rs 345 300 to improve communications with North and Middle Andamans and to facilitate exploitation of the valuable forests in these areas

To increase supply of electricity in the headquarters area new power house is under construction in Port Blair at a cost of Rs 6 lakhs

begins to function at the end of this year small industries may [illegible] bed in and around Port Blair as surplus power will be [illegible]

In regard to labour the Andaman Islands are not self sufficient [illegible] are to be brought from India on contract. Generally most [illegible] go back after their period of service but a few make the Islands their home and settle down there permanently Fortunately these Islands are absolutely free from labour troubles of any kind and there was no strike or trouble during the year under review

All lands in the Andamans belong to Government and there is no Zamindari of any kind The land is held directly by the actual cultivator and if he fails to cultivate good land without proper reason it is liable to be resumed by Government and settled with a more enterprising person The benefits thus go directly to the cultivator and not to any middleman

During the first six months of the current year only 80 families of East Bengal refugees and 12 families of displaced persons from Burma have been settled as it is becoming more and more difficult to clear new lands The cost of resettlement has also been reduced from about Rs 5 000 per family to about Rs 2 000 per family and this is not an outright grant but a loan to be repaid by the settlers

C—COORG

The area of Coorg is 1 593 square miles The St[illegible] is divided into 2 taluks and 9 nads (Revenue Subdivisions)

The budget estimates for 1951 52 show an inc[illegible] 6 816 000 against an expenditure of Rs 7 376 000 The def[illegible] 560 000 is due to the fact that Government of India has stopp[illegible] although some of the Post War Reconstruction Schemes [illegible] As a measure of economy [illegible]stic reductions ha[illegible] under several heads of expendi[illegible]

The percentage of l[illegible] Coorg is fairly [illegible] are being made to spread li[illegible] [illegible]dge [illegible] in the rural and urban [illegible] ng of the Mercara is going to be [illegible] is classes will be opened [illegible] elementary schools [illegible] Dis[illegible] cipalities 5 Government [illegible] and 7 private schools T[illegible] of pupil teachers in the [illegible] primary education is free [illegible] compulsory education in the [illegible]

Coorg Legislative Council Hindi is being taught compulsorily in all
the schools from First Form onwards Arts and crafts citizenship and
agriculture have been introduced in all these schools National Cadet
Corps units have been started in four Government high schools

Coorg is essentially an agricultural State and the chief crops here
are rice ragi coffee orange cardamom pepper and plantains Te
and rubber are also grown in some parts of the State The surplus
rice is exported to Madras and Mysore Two demonstration farms one
for dry crops and the other for wet crops are run by the Department
of Agriculture where varietal and cultural experiments are conducted
8 depots are maintained at various places in the State from where
chemicals manures and implements are distributed to the ryots An
agricultural laboratory has been established at Mercara for the purpose
of analysing local soils and conducting other kinds of tests A village
compost scheme is in progress The activities of the Department were
mainly concentrated on grow more food schemes and intensive propa
ganda was carried out to grow subsidiary food crops like tapioca and
sweet potato which grow very well in Coorg

Citrus and plantains are the two more important fruits in Coorg
A research station to investigate into the problems connected with the
cultivation of citrus is being maintained All facilities for the control
of pests and diseases of orange and other fruit crops are provided under
the plant protection scheme A Provincial Advisory Committee on
Agriculture has been constituted with non official representatives from
all over Coorg to review the activities of the Department and make
recommendations for its development Forest has added to the State
revenue in the year 1950 51 Teak wood has been sold for Rs 1 516 500
sandalwood for Rs 389 900 and cardamom for Rs 180 000 Besides
elephant capturing operations were undertaken on a limited scale and
11 elephants were sold for Rs 46 500 during the period under review

There are six veterinary dispensaries at principal urban centres and
five rural dispensaries in the charge of qualified veterinary assistant
surgeons A dairy farm has been established on sound lines and five
small poultry sub farms have been centralised under a poultry develop
ment officer who has had special training in poultry husbandry

As for the Public Health Department the staff has done excellent
work D D T is used throughout the State Vaccination is also being
carried out from house to house Prevention of cholera by chlorination
of water and of plague by deratting with cyanogas are being regularly
undertaken The Anti Malaria Unit carried out extensive tours assisted
by a mobile squad and sprayed the houses in almost all the villages in
Coorg with D D T four times th year During the year under review
there was no incidence of cholera or plague and the incidence of malaria
has come down very appreciably

35 trainees were admitted in the first batch representing different villages of the State Cottage industries and crafts like agriculture leather and canvas work soap making tinning and masonry have been started in the college

Lectures on civics health and sanitation are delivered regularly Visits to selected villages are made every week for the definite purpose of studying villagers problems and working out practical short term and long term plans for their improvement In addition to this the trainees get practical experience of leading a corporate life and running their own shows After training which lasts for three months the village leaders work in their villages on voluntary basis

The Director General of UNESCO Dr Torres Bodet paid a visit to Delhi in March 1951 and made a close study of all aspects of this social education scheme He was well impressed by the experiment and by the enthusiasm with which the officers of the Directorate of Education were working out the scheme

Delhi State is taking as much interest for the education of girls as for boys There are over 200 schools for girls which impart education to 52 000 students Schools run by private bodies are given by Government 90 per cent of their approved expenditure as grant in aid In most schools no tuition fee is charged for students in the primary stage and depressed class students are awarded scholarships Hygiene is a compulsory subject in the Primary classes All students are medically examined periodically In some schools arrangements have been made for free distribution of milk to students who need it

A number of schemes have been undertaken to increase the food production in the State The Agriculture Department is implementing the various Grow More Food Schemes Large quantities of wheat maize moong and guar seeds have been supplied to cultivators at cost price

It is proposed to supply improved seeds of jowar maize bajra and rice for the ensuing kharif crop

Under the plant protection scheme vegetable seed and young plants were treated with disinfectants and steps were taken to eradicate Phli from more than 4 000 acres Apart from these schemes the Agriculture Department will be organising a crop competition fortnight before the basic schools in the rural areas of the State

With a view to bringing large areas of cultivable land under cultivation a Tractor Unit of 15 tractors was established under the Land Development Commissioner Delhi in July 1950 Up till now an area of 1 164 acres has been reclaimed in addition to 591 acres brought under cultivation for owners of land possessing insufficient bullock power The estimated extra production as a result of this is 14 000 maunds

During the period under review a sum of Rs 480 800 was advanced

to the land-owners as loan under the Well Sinking Scheme and 417 wells were constructed with the aid of taccavi loan 70 wells were repaired and 147 wells were constructed by land-owners with the cement and bricks supplied by Government Over 1 000 tons of additional food grains were the outcome of these steps

About 13,500 tons of compost manure and dry sludge have been supplied and the additional yield expected therefrom is about 00 tons Two new trucks have been purchased to further intensify the distribution work.

To encourage poultry the Government Model Poultry Farm established in 1946 is now providing the requisite technical guidance to the people with regard to production and marketing The farm is also meeting the demands of the people in the city besides providing good basic stock to the villagers for improving their livestock During 1950-51 250 birds have been sold in the urban areas for breeding and other purposes 8 000 birds have been inoculated against contageous diseases Poultry farms established by private enterprises and institutions have gone up to 15 Due to the constant effort of the Government some of the educational institutions such as Jamia Milia and Lady Irwin College have started poultry farming as a regular course of their syllabus 150 members have been enrolled for the Poultry Development Association The fowl population of the State is now about ten times what it was in 1947

Fisheries also has progressed a lot in the State Ten more tanks have been acquired for fish culture and the total is now 30 Efforts are being made to acquire more 839 fishing licences have been issued bringing thereby an income of Rs 5 733 to the Government In order to uplift the socio-economic conditions of the fishermen class in the State a Fishermen s Cooperative Society has been organised The process of acquisition of tank in the rural areas of Delhi State is under way and as and when the tanks are taken over by the Dep rtment they will be stocked with fish seed according to the area and suitability of the tanks

All the ten veterinary hospitals in Delh are funct on ng effectively No rinderpest occurred during the year Bulls and Baff lo Bulls have been purchased at a cost of Rs 9 000 for breed ng purposes One Artificial Insemination Centre has been opened at B wan by the Indian Council of Agriculture Research New Delh during the current year for improvement of l vestock Six One Day Cattle Shows were held in d ffe rent parts of the State and prizes amount ng to Rs 1 200 were given away Besides the routine treatment of ck an mals in ho p tals and town it is proposed to vaccinate about 16 000 suspectable nimals against heamorrhag c sept caem a and about 4 000 against black qu rter disease during the next two months

State has been increased from 57 to 68 and it is expected that 25 more panchayats will be establishd shortly Besides panchayat ghars were constructed in the State at a cost of Rs 20 000

Mention must be made here of the very hard work the Joint Water and Sewage Board is doing to meet the heavy public demands Due to the large and unexpected increase in the population of Delhi there has been a very heavy demand for filtered water The pumping machinery was inadequate and the Board had under execution a scheme to replenish the water supply of the capital Certain works taken up in 1948 have been completed during the year under review It is expected that the present needs of the capital along with the extensions will be met shortly

On the sewage disposal side the pumping station at Kilokri which pumps the sewage for Greater Delhi Area is being extended More pumps have been purchased and are being expected soon The new outfall sewer from the Diplomatic Enclave area has been joined to the existing outfalls at the pumping station Steps are being taken to extend the sewage treatment plant at Okhla which is over loaded The sale of sewage solids called Sludge has also been re organised and all the sludge thus produced is being sold to the farmers for increasing crop production

As far as rural development is concerned various schemes were prepared by the Development Board but could not be taken up for want of funds and requisite staff Development work is undertaken through the Agency of panchayats and multi purpose and other cooperative societies set up in the rural area

Backward classes uplift work also recorded good progress in the State Under the scheme of consolidation of holdings residential sites for building houses out of the common land in the villages were provided to the Harijans free of cost They are also allowed to make use of shamlat lands and lands set apart for pasturage Executive instructions have been issued to all the officers of local administration to afford every possible assistance to improve the conditions of the scheduled castes A sum of Rs 5 968 is being spent per annum for the supervision of the reclamation colony at Andha Mughal Subzimandi which is inhabited by the criminal tribes A Harijan welfare committee has been functioning whose primary duties are to safeguard and promote the interests of Harijans and to find ways and means of removing social educational and economic disabilities of the Scheduled Castes There are various non official organisations such as the Harijan Sewak Sangh the Scheduled Castes Federation and the Depressed Classes Leagu which are mainly financed by public contributions Though no official aid is being given to these organisations yet every possible effort is being made to help them in promoting their cause Besides Harijans

are also elected to the panchayats in the villages of this State with effect from 1950 51 and a sum of Rs 51 500 was *spent during the year*

The achievements of the Transport Department are no less important The site selected for parking of transport vehicles at Karnal Road has been acquired and the possession is being handed over to the company formed by transport owners It is proposed to provide amenities in the form of waiting halls lavatories tea stalls luggage rooms etc for the passengers at the bus stands Revision of fares and freights was made and it is proposed to allow 33 per cent extra fare for passenger buses operating on *kacha* routes to compensate the operators wear and tear of the vehicle on such routes The fares for buses operated by the Delhi Transport Service are also being notified.

A separate Transport Department has been set up in accordance *with the recommendation of the Transport Advisory Council* The State Motor Transport Controller will be the head of this Department The authorities of the adjoining State have been requested to consider the implementation of the decision of the T A C that movement of goods by road should be restricted to 150 miles

The Delhi Road Traffic Advisory Committee of *which the State* Motor Transport Controller is a member meets almost once a month and makes *suggestions to minimize the road accidents* and adopt measures to ensure public safety on roads The Transport Department assists the Road Traffic Advisory Committee in the implementation of its decision as far as possible

Petrol rationing was lifted from 1st of September 1950 Permits have been issued for passenger buses for operating services between Delhi and refugee colonies for the convenience of the residents of the colonies The State Transport authority has sanctioned *the issue of 40* permits for small taxis Additional 100 permits for Motor Cycle Rickshaws are also being issued

As regards communication Rs 56 146 have been spent to complete three new roads and Rs 3 7 505 have been spent to repair three existing roads *Construction of five* new roads is being taken up as planning stage was completed during the year under review

During the year under review *the Department of Industries carried on* its useful work It continued to provide facilities to the industrialists in various fields of their activities and dealt with about 2 800 cases for the release of iron and steel tin plate and containers heavy and fine chemicals cement provision of electricity export and import facilities technical assistance recommendation for the grant of loans setting up of factories for the preservation of fruit and vegetables registration of contractors release of yarn *etc In* March 1951 the Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs 41 400 for allocation to small scale and cottage industries of this State by *way of loans* and subsidies Iron and steel were

distributed to 99 industrial establishments The Department forwarded financial estimates in respect of 18 industrial schemes to the Local Government for the consideration of the Planning Commission It also submitted proposals for the enforcement of Weights and Measures Act and Marketing Schemes in the State but due to the financial stringency the schemes have been held in abeyance For the same reason the Department of Industries could not give any material attention to the rural industrial development It could however give technical guidance and could whenever possible release raw materials to the industrialists in the country side The Industrial Laboratory and a nucleaus of an industrial show room and museum are being set up

The handling of complaints and disputes continued to be the main activity of the Labour Department which succeeded in maintaining the labour situation peaceful and satisfactory The other important activity related to the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act During the period Minimum Wages Committee submitted all the requisite reports and Government has fixed Minimum Wages for the workers employed in the following employments (i) flour and dal mills (ii) local authorities (iii) building and road construction (iv) public motor transport and (v) stone crushing and stone breaking In addition to this Government finalised the rules which were gazetted and also notified the appointment of Inspectors and the Authority to decide the claims relating to Minimum Wages

Apart from the advice and assistance rendered to the employers in the matter of introduction of welfare facilities a five year plan for the establishment of welfare centres and for implementing the industrial housing scheme was also prepared for favour of consideration of the Central Government Besides important employers in the State were urged to construct houses under the said scheme as sponsored by the Government of India and accordingly 5 employers have indicated their willingness to construct houses during the year 1950 51 Buildings for 8 insurance dispensaries and mobile vans were completed and steps were taken to set the necessary machinery required under the Act Final rules in respect of Employees Insurance Court Rules and Medical Benefit Rules were also published by the State Government and as soon as the target date is finally decided the Insurance Act which is expected to cover over 40 000 workers would be set in motion

As far as land reforms are concerned consolidation proceedings in 11 more villages with an area of 16 327 acres are being conducted Improvement in the agriculture and intensive cultivation are expected to result when the process is complete

According to the latest census figures the number of displaced persons in Delhi State is estimated at 590 870 3 905 applications have been received so far for the alotment of evacuee land Up till now

7 880 acres of land and 663 acres of gardens have been allotted to 1 0 0 persons 1 933 evacuee houses and 100 shops were available for allot ment out of which 1 60ɔ houses and 46 shops have so far been allotted The land rent has been assessed at Rs 3 lakhs Provision for the con struction of houses is being made through the grant of loans to coope rative societies Rs 267 900 have been disbursed as loans to 413 dis placed persons from West Pakistan settling on land and to artisans petty traders and businessmen for resettlement in rural areas in the State Rs 718 ,00 have been disbursed among ⁰ 59ɔ displaced college students as freeships to displaced students

Under urban loans scheme loans are advanced for starting trade and business and for construction of houses in urban areas Up to February 28 19ɔ1 Rs 2 470 300 have been sanctioned to 936 displaced persons from West Pakistan A sum of Rs 275 000 was sanctioned as Rural taccav loans for di bursement to the allottees of land for the purchase of bullocks agrici ltural implements seeds etc out of which Rs 67 8ɔ0 has already been pa d

The Women s Sect on continues to funct on and is managing the various homes schools and bureaus Tra ning in var ous crafts like tailoring embroidery etc s imparted to the inmates The 1 work and production centres are being run by the Section Their products sold through the Refugee Handicrafts Connaught Place New Delhi brought in Rs 136 283|11| di ring 1950 51 23 1 Sew ng machines ere given by the Section to displaced women du ng the year A small cash allowance scheme has been sanctioned by the Gove nment of India in August 19ɔ0 for disabled dest tute d splaced women l v ng at places other than the Homes 25 women w th two child en each at an average were sanct oned a small cash allowance at the rate of Rs 15 per month per adult and Rs 7|8| per month per m nor p to 31 t March 1951

E—HIMACHAL PRADESH

Hima h l Pradesh came nto being on Apr l 15 1948 Tl e number of Hill States of the Pi njab that have merge l into th s ne v State i 30 Its a ea is about 10 06 squ re miles The whole State l as been divided into four distr cts t Mal asu Sirmur Mand and Ch mba

The budget e t mates for the year 19 0 51 were for the first time included in the Demands for Grants of the Central Go ernment and p ssed by Parl ament The budgeted rece pt and expend tu e are

Rece pts	Rs 19 28ɔ 000
Expenditure	Rs 13 518 000 Area Demand
	R 4 491 000 Other Demands
	Rs 1 276 000
ɔu plus	

When Himachal Pradesh came into existence there was no degree college no inspection staff most of the school teachers were untrained there was very little equipment in the schools and the scales of pay and allowance of teachers varied from school to school and there was no cadre The present position is (i) Inspection work is being carried on satisfactorily by 4 district inspectors of schools 8 assistant district inspectors 1 lady supervisor for girls schools and 1 physical training supervisor (ii) A degree college has been started (iii) There are 20 high schools 23 middle schools 55 lower middle schools and 397 primary schools for boys and 4 high schools 5 middle schools ? lower middle schools and 30 primary schools for girls The total enrolment in the secondary and primary schools is about 30 000 (iv) There are now 151 trained staff members (v) There are at present 4 training institutions in Himachal Pradesh (3 for men and 1 for women) Four persons were trained at Shantiniketan and one is under training now Four teachers and 2 A D Inspectors have been trained in basic education at Hindustani Talimi Sangh Wardha Fifty persons were given a refresher s course by the staff of the Jamia Milia Islamia Delhi One A D Inspector has received training in M Ed at the Central Institute of Education Delhi and four persons have received training in basic education at the Jamia Milia (iv) Grant in aid are awarded to all recognised private secondary and primary schools and also to local bodies Scheme for the award of scholarsh i t v rious stages has been sanctioned (vii) Pay scales of all the old employees have been brought to the level of those in the Punjab (viii) Three 16 m m projectors for visual education and 15 radio sets have been supplied to high schools and 3 radio sets to middle schools Books worth about Rs 20 000 have been supplied to the libraries of variou edu c t onal institutions and 50 000 pamphlets received from the Ministry of Education for the spread of adult education have been distributed (ix) Scholarships and fee concessions are provided for Harijans

In the field of griculture fruit nurserie have now been established in all the districts and during the year under review about ?0 000 fruit plants have been distributed amongst the cultivators on nominal cost for propagation A scheme for research on hill fruits costing more than Rs 3 lakhs and extending over a period of six years has been sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and is expected to be put into operation shortly

With a view to increasing compost production which will result in the increase of food production composting of town refuse has been newly taken up since the beginning of 1951 1 200 maunds of impro ed varieties of wheat barley oats etc have been distributed amongst the cultivators for multiplication Four seed multiplication farms have also been established where different varieties of cereals are being tried

apart from the large scale multiplication of certain seeds which have proved to be successful on these hills The Government of India had sanctioned a sum of Rs 5 180 for starting two more farms at an elevation of over 4 000 feet These farms are being established

Himachal Pradesh affords good prospects for irrigation developments A sum of Rs 169 215 has been sanctioned by the Government of India for the repairs and construction of 13 kuhuls in Chamba which are expected to irrigate 1 694 acres of land and will result in a net increase of 11 600 maunds of foodgrains annually The execution of the projects is being taken up Similar schemes costing Rs 265 000 are under examination

There is a possibility of sinking more wells and improving the existing wells for irrigation purposes in the low lying valleys of Sirmur and Mandi Districts The Government of India has sanctioned Rs 110 000 for sinking of new wells and fitting of Persian Wheels to these wells on 50 50 basis between the beneficiaries and the Government

Development of poultry has got a good scope in this State owing to favourable climatic conditions Four small poultry farms have been established and eggs of improved birds are being distributed from these farms to the cultivators for breeding purposes

Potato is the major cash crop of Himachal Pradesh but the yield per acre is only 38 maunds A scheme for rejuvenation of the crops and for increasing production has been put into operation On the maturity of this scheme it is expected that this will result in a net increase of four lakh maunds of potatoes and the entire area under this crop will be disease free

The position obtaining in regard to medical facilities in the State has not been very satisfactory However efforts are now being made to equip the hospital and dispensaries with larger stock of medicines and instruments than were possible before The expenditure on public health in the State has shown gradual increase in recent years At present there are 50 hospitals and dispensaries with 56 civil assistant surgeons and 49 beds available in the State Apart from these there are 34 ayurvedic dispensaries under the charge of trained or experienced aids Instructions have been issued for carrying out medical examination of the school children twice a year and these are being followed most scrupulously In cases where school children are found weak and under nourished they are supplied free UNICEF skim milk powder

Panchayats have been formed at Solan Majra Dadahu and efforts are being made to spread a network of panchayats in the villages and thus encourage local self Government

Backward classes have received the pointed attention of the Government All temples receiving grant from the Government have been opened to the Scheduled Caste Occupancy and proprietary rights

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

SISTA'S G-1

APPENDIX II

LIST OF MINISTERS OF THE CENTRE AND STATES WITH THEIR PORTFOLIOS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

No.	Name	Portfolio
1	Shri Jawaharlal Nehru	Prime Minister—External Affairs
	Shri C Rajagopalachari	Home
3	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	Education
4	Sardar Baldev Singh	Defence
5	Shri Jagjiwan Ram	Labour
6	Rajkumar Amrit Kaur	Health and Communication
7	Dr B R Ambedkar	Law
8	Shri Chintaman D Deshmukh	Finance
9	Shri Hare Krushna Mahtab	Industry and Supply
10	Shri N V Gadgil	Works Mines and Power
11	Shri Sri Prakasa	Natural Resources and Scientific Research
1	Shri N Gopalaswamy Ayyangar	Transport and States
13	Shri K M Munshi	Food and Agriculture

Ministers of State

No.	Name	Portfolio
14	Shri Ajit Prasad Jain	Relief and Rehabilitation
15	Shri R R Diwakar	Information and Broadcasting
16	Shri K Santhanam	Railways
17	Shri Satya Narayan Sinh	Parliamentary Affairs
18	Shri Mahabir Tyagi	Finance
19	Shri C C Biswas	Minorities

Deputy Ministers

No.	Name	Portfolio
20	Shri Raj Bahadur	Communication
21	Shri B V Keskar	External Affairs
22	Shri Dattatreya Parashuram Karmarkar	Commerce and Industry
23	Shri S N Buragohain	Works Mines and Power
24	Major General Himmat Singhji	Defence
2[illegible]	Shri M Thirumal Rao	Food and Agriculture

MADHYA BHARAT

1	Shri Takhatmal Jain	Chief Minister—Home General Administration and Information
2	Shri Mishrilal Gangwal	Finance and Customs
3	Shri Jagmohanlal Shrivastava	Revenue and Law
4	Shri Manoharsingh Mehta	Education and Labour
5	Shri Shyamlal Pandviya	Commerce and Industries Civil Supplies and Transport
6	Dr Prem Singh Rathor	Health Jails and Development

Deputy Ministers

1	Shri Syed Hamid Ali	Informations Jails and Petition Panchayats and Transport
2	Shri Sunnulal	Municipalities

MADHYA PRADESH

1	*Pandit Ravi Shankar* Shukla	*Chief Minister—General Adminis*tration Labour and Political
2	Pandit D P Mishra	Home Local Self Government
3	Shri D K Mehta	Agriculture Commerce Industries and Finance
4	Shri S V Gokhale	Rehabilitation Legal Department
5	Shri W S Barlingay	Public Health and Medical
6	Shri R Agniboy	Public Works Forest Electricity
7	Shri P K Deshmukh	Education Revenue and Mining
8	Shri G N Kale	Food Civil Supplies and Cooperation
9	Shri A M Makade	Excise

MADRAS

1	Shri P S Kumara Swami Raja	Chief Minister—Police
2	Dr T S S Rajan	Public Health and Religious Endowments
3	Shri M Bhaktavatsalam	Public Works and Information
4	Shri B Gopala Reddi	Finance and Transport
5	Shri K Madhava Menon	Education *Courts and Prisons*
6	Shri H Sitarama Reddi	Revenue Labour and Planning
7	Shri A B Shetty	Veterinary and Agriculture

Shri R S Sharma Minister for Wo ks d ed on June 30 1951

8	Shri K Chandramouli	Local Administration and Cooperation
9	Shri B Parameswaram	Firka Development Cottage Industries and Harijan Uplift
10	Shri Perumalswami Reddiar	Industries
11	Shri J L P Roche Victoria	Food and Fisheries

MYSORE

1	Shri K C Reddi	Chief Minister—Information Court Refugee Rehabilitation Economic Planning and Political
2	Shri H C Dasappa	Finance and Industries
3	Shri K T Bhashyam	Law and Labour
4	Shri H Siddaiya	Revenue and Excise
5	Shri T Marippa	Home
6	Shri R Chennigaramiah	Local Self Government

ORISSA

1	Shri Naba Krushna Choudhury	Chief Minister—Relief and Rehabilitation Finance River Valley Development and Planning
2	Shri Nityananda Kanungo	Law Home and Industries
3	Pandit Lingraj Misra	Education and Health
4	Shri Lall Ranjit Singh Bariha	Tribal and Rural Welfare
5	Shri Sadasiva Tripathy	Revenue Supply and Transport
6	Shri Rajkrishna Bose	Roads and Buildings Irrigation and Electricity
7	Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan	Commerce Labour and Public Relations
8	Shri Kapileshwar Prasad Nanda	Local Self Government Cooperatives Agriculture and Forestry

PEPSU

1	Col Raghubir Singh	Chief Minister—General Administration including Services etc
2	Shri Brish Bhan	Deputy Chief Minister—Publicity Election Transport Revenue etc.

The Pepsu Ministry was formed on May 23 1951

3 Gyani Zail Singh	P W D including Electricity Irrigation Agriculture and Forest and Agriculture
4 Shri Nihal Singh Takshak	Finance including Stamps and Sales Tax
5 Shri Des Raj	Industries Civil Supplies Law and Legislature
6 Sardar Tirath Singh	Education Medical Public Health and Local Self Government
7 Sardar Saurpuran Singh	Rehabilitation and Rikanajat

Deputy Ministers

1 Shri Har Charan Singh
2 Shri Roshan Lall

PUNJAB [1]

1 D Gopi Chand Bhargava	Chief Minister—Law and Order Finance etc.
2 Shri Prithvi Singh Azad	Labour
3 Capt Ranjit Singh	P W D Electricity and Local Government
4 Giani Kartar Singh	Revenue and Transport
5 Sardar Ishar Singh Majhail	Rehabilitation Civil Supplies and Industries
6 Sardar Narotam Singh	Development
7 Thakur Pancham Chand	Education

RAJASTHAN [2]

1 Shri Jai Narayan Vyas	Chief Minister—General Administration Home Political Appointment
2 Shri Tikaram Paliwal	Revenue
3 Shri Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi	Public Works Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation
4 Shri Balwant Singh Mehta	Commerce and Industries
5 Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia	Civil Supplies Agriculture and Irrigation

1 The Punjab Ministry resigned on June 16 1951 and the President of India assumed all the executive functions of the State on June 20 1951
2 The Rajasthan Ministry was formed on April 26 1951

6	Shri Mathura Das Mathur	Education Medical and Public Health
7	Shri Kumbha Ram Arya	Local Self Government Labour
8	Shri Brij Sunder Sharma	Finance Group I
9	Shri Narottam Lal Joshi	Judicial Law and Elections
10	Kanwar Jaswant Singh	Separate Revenue and Finance Group II
11	Shri Amrit Lal Yadav	Welfare of Backward Classes and Tribes (Deputy Minister)

SAURASHTRA

1	Shri U N Dhebar	Chief Minister—Political and Revenue
2	Shri Daya Shankar Dave	Public Works Medical and Health
3	Shri Rasikbhai Parikh	Home Information and Road Transport
4	Shri Girdharbhai Kotak	Finance
5	Shri Manubhai Shah	Industries Food Commerce Agriculture Civil Supplies and Labour

TRAVANCORE COCHIN

1	Shri C Keshavan	Chief Minister
2	Shri T K Narayana Pillai	Food Labour Education etc
3	Shri A J John	Legislative Village Courts etc.

UTTAR PRADESH

1	Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant	Chief Minister—General Administration and Finance
2	Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim	Communication and Public Works
3	Shri Sampurnanand	Education and Labour
4	Shri Hukum Singh	Revenue and Forests
5	Syed Ali Zahir	Judicial and Legislature
6	Shri Girdhari Lal	Excise and Registration
7	Shri A G Kher	Local Self Government
8	Shri Chandra Bhan Gupta	Public Health Food and Civil Supplies
9	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri	Home and Transport
10	Hari Govind Singh	
11	Chowdhuri Charan Singh	Information

WEST BENGAL

	Name	Portfolio
1	Dr Bidhan Chandra Roy	Chief Minister—Home Development Medical Relief Public Health Refugee Rehabilitation
2	Shri Nalini Ranjan Sarkar	Finance Commerce and Industries
3	Shri Harendra Nath Chaudhuri	Education Land and Revenue
4	Shri P C. Sen	Food Agriculture Veterinary and Cooperation
5	Shri J N Panja	Local Self Government
6	Shri Bimal Chandra Sinha	Works and Buildings
7	Shri Nikunj Behari Maity	Supplies
8	Shri N Dutt Mazumdar	Judicial Legislative and Backward Classes
9	Shri Kalipada Mukherjee	Labour
10	Shri Bhupati Majumdar	Home (Defence) Irrigation and Waterways
11	Shri Hem Chandra Naskar	Forest and Fisheries
12	Shri Shyama P Barman	Excise
13	Shri R Ahmed	Cooperative and Relief



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CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS

Some Opinions

CHIEF MINISTERS SPEAK

(Rs 2 8)

The All Ind a Congress Committee deserve to be congratulated on bringing out the reports of the Chief Ministers of most of the important States on the work done in their areas The Prime Minister of Ind a gets the fortnightly lett rs from Ch ef Ministers and wr tes to them also fortnightly The publ c he e have g t the well thought out reports of the Ch ef Ministers

Hindustan Tim s New Delhi

Thi s a r sum of the act it es and ach e ements of the Central Government and th P ovinci l Gov rnments during the years 1947 50 These writ rs have narrated the achievements of the r Governments and have told s about the d ffcult es that th y have been fac ng in respect ve p o nce It is a usef l b k and gives suff c ent f rmation about all the provin e It may be a on ided st ry of the whole thing but it has been told w ll nd urately The book de e es to be read by all those who a e nte e ted n pol tics

Leader Allahabad

Th t th m ch it ci ed and as much abused Indian M nistries are ben on ke p ng to th pro mm f work halked out by their legislature and advisory bod s w ll be abundantly clear from the contents of th s book whi h is an account f the work done by each of the State M n s s (in lud n K shmir) du ing the f rst three years of indepe d nce A th comp l tion sp sored by the A I C C and as the write ups com f om th high e pons ble State Off cial—n mely th Pr m e f the St t —th p ove b l p nch f salt has no room he e

Sh i R R D aka s useful cont b t on Three Year n R t p ct whi h comes in the e l er port on of the book sets out th l n n wh l ou Go rnment w rki g and how far it h s uc eded Th h y dds t had to o com on it a duous jou n y a e ls b fly t u hed Th r st of the b k t ken up by e ch ind vidu l M n try w k d g th pe i d

N gpu T N gpu

This vol me c nta ns autho tat sume f th t v t f th G v nme ts Cent l nd States d ng the th y 1947 50 Sh l Kala Ve k t Ra G n l S t y f th A I C C d b it n d th p bli a ttempt by th A I C C Office t p nt t C ngr m n ti i ur ey f th ee y ars f Conge ul n Fr I di Th in d liti ompo d of t l s tt n by th Chi f M n t f 16 t t C i ily t n a ti l on Thre Y n R t p t by Sh i R R Diw k Th v l m M ni f St t for l f rm t n nd B d ti g nn t be d l d ad like a catalo ue but it d m t ry l

Am it B P t ik C lcutt

CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS

Some Opinions

THIRD YEAR OF FREEDOM (Second Edition)

(Rs 1|8|)

We co gratulate the A I C C on issu ng the year s progres report from Augu t 1949 to August 1950 with such dispatch Mere study of patho ogy however brings no relief to a patient writes Dr Pattabhi unless it leads to rad cal treatment and cure in his foreword The success of a democr cy rests ultimately on public op nion The voter hould get educated into tl e *increa ingly complicated mechan sm of administration in a Welfare* State Governments are proverbially d latory in publishing reports the *Congress* Cent al Office has done a welcome job making useful information available

Hindustan Times New Delhi

The Congress wh ch is the party in power has done somethin like stocl taking in these t vo publicat ons (Ch ef Min ster s Speak and Third Year of Freedom) of the A.I C C which mainly enumerate the ach evements of the Central and the State Governments ince India became free in 1947

In the first publ cation the Ch ef Ministers of the States— ncluding those of Hyde a ad and Kashmir—give ometh ng like a resume of the mult far ous activ t es of the r respect ve Governments The Central M n ter Mr R R Diwakar explains India s pol cies in h s Th ee Years n Retros pect Third Year of Freedom analyses th different problems that on front the Government to day and also the steps taken by the authorit es to solve them The maps of ind v dual States ind cating the r va ous *features* are given as also the p tures of Ministers of the C ntral and S ate Cab nets *There s an appendix which g ves the names of the Ministers and also* their portfol os Both publ cations carry a fo eword by Dr B Pattabhi S taramayya

Th se two publ cations in short contain a fund of nformat on about governmental activit es n free Ind a and are sure to pro e handy reference books to the profe onal politician and the common c tizen al ke

Indian Expre s Madras

APPENDIX III

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1951

PROVISIONAL TOTALS—GENERAL POPULATION

CENSUS OF INDIA 1951

PROVISIONAL TOTALS—GENERAL POPULATION

N m cf St t	L nd A q mil	P o p u l t o 1 9 5 1 Pe s	M l	F mal	1941 P	I m l p 1000 r m l 1941	1 1 1	P In t g (+)/D ti n se( ) 1941 51	1931 41	19 1 31
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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2 Bih	0 368	40 18 916	0 17 567	0 046 349	36 45 5	994	94	+ 10 1	+ 1 3	+ 11 6
3 B mb y	115 5 0	35 943 559	18 631 883	17 311 6 6	06 968	93	9 9	+ 1 8	+ 16 0	+ 13
4 M dhy Pr d h	130 323	1 3 7 8 8	10 688 811	10 639 08	1 631 615	996		+ 8 6	+ 10 3	+ 1 7
5 M d	1 7 768	9 33	8 413 661	8 538 671	49 847 08	10 0	1004	+ 14 3	+ 11 6	+ 10 0
6 Oris	59 869	14 644 93	40 008	7 404 8	13 6 9 8	10 3	10 3	+ 6 4	+ 10	+ 11 9
7 Punj b	37 4 8	12 638 611	6 80 770	5 8 7 841	1 3 6 8	8 3	803	+ 0 4	+ 17 9	+ 9 9
8 Utt r Pr d h	11 5 3	63 54 118	33 14 457	30 111 661	6 516 6	907	90	+ 11 9	+ 13 6	+ 6
9 West B ngal	9 476	4 86 683	13 319 941	11 466 4	1 837 9	94	861	+ 13 5	+ 3	+ 7 7
T tal P rt A St t	737 409	78 89 8	143 59 9 6	135 635 8 6	4 840 3	948	947	+ 12 6	+ 14 0	+ 10
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1 Hyd r b d	82 313	18 6 2 64	9 464 495	9 188 469	16 338 534	9 7	9 1	+ 14 6	+ 13	+ 15 8
2 J mmu & Kashmir*										
3 Madhy Bh r t	46 710	7 941 642	4 1 8 308	3 813 334	7 151 50	91	9 4	+ 11 1	+ 13 7	+ 11 9
4 My	9 458	9 071 678	4 663 858	4 407 8 0	7 3 9 140	948	945	+ 3 8	+ 11 7	+ 9 7
5 P p u	10 099	3 468 631	1 873 05	1 95 4 6	3 4 4 060	834	85	+ 1 3	+ 17 5	+ 8
6 R j than	128 424	15 97 979	7 966 208	7 331 771	13 8 105	905	9 0	+ 15	+ 18 4	+ 14 7
7 Saurasht	21 062	4 136 005	2 094 968	2 041 037	3 430 89	965	974	+ 0 5	+ 1 1	+ 13 3
8 Tr anco Cochin	9 15	9 265 157	4 615 335	4 649 822	7 49 893	100	1007	+ 3 6	+ 18 9	+ 6 3
T tal Part B States	3 7 221	67 834 056	34 806 377	33 0 79	58 449 1 6	937	949	+ 16 1	+ 15 1	+ 14 8

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1 Ajm	2 425	69 506	359 572	33 934	588 060	903	9 6	+ 17 5	+ 15 7	+ 13
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3 Bilasp r	453	127 566	65 332	62 234	110 336	930	95	+ 16 4	+ 10 0	0 0
4 Co g	1 593	9 255	125 333	103 9	168 7 8	8 6	82	+ 35 5	+ 6 3	0 0
5 D lhi	574	1 743 99	990 442	7 3 549	917 939	716	6 9 1	+ 90 0	+ 43 8	+ 30 6
6 Him h l Pr d h	10 600	989 437	516 317	473 120	93 359	891	916	+ 5 8	+ 11 9	+ 7 7
7 K t h	8 461	567 825	773 363	94 46	500 800	1098	1077	+ 13 4	– 6	+ 6 3
8 M ip	8 620	579 058	84 747	94 311	12 069	10 6	1034	+ 13 1	+ 13 3	+ 18 4
9 Trip r	4 049	649 930	339 962	309 968	513 010	886	91	+ 6 7	+ 34	+ 6 7
10 Vi dhy P d h	4 600	3 577 431	1 834 610	1 74 8 1	3 353 019	96	9 0	+ 6 7	+ 13 3	+ 9 0
T tal P t C St tes	68 296	9 995 107	5 8 467	4 766 6 0	8 385 540	9 1	91	+ 19	+ 15 3	+ 11 0
P ‹D T ‹ d Oth A										
1 A d m n & Ni b I I d	3 143	30 963	19 036	11 9 7	33 768	71	f 7	– 8 3	+ 17 2	+ 7 4
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G d T t l	1 138 814	3.6 891 6 4	183 384 807	173 506 817	314 830 190	945	946	+ 13 4	+ 14 3	+ 11 0

Figu f th St t f J mm & K hmi nd P ts B T bal A f A m *t I I*

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i 8 8 q miles 1941 C us p p l ti i 4 0 milli Th p p l ti t gth w d 1 m d und th C stit ti n
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P ‹B T b I A f A m C Op ti w er f d t th A l l t m t (fi d) I dic t a
popul ti t gth f 560 631 p s

2—INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Name	Designation
Shri J V Joshi	Executive Director for India
D S Savkar	Alternate Executive Director for India
A K Das Gupta	Chief S E Asia Division
S L N Simha	Economist
I C Patel	Economist
Srikrishna Pandit	Economist
S Manhar Parikh	Account Assistant

3—INTERNATIONAL BANK

Name	Designation
Shri P K Nehru ICS	Executive Director for India
D S Savka	Alternative Executive Director for India
Badri Rao	Economist

—INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION AT GENEVA

Name	Designation
Shri R Rao	Assistant Director General
A Ali	Member of Division (Director General's Office)
S S Dhami	Member of Division (Vocational Training)
K C Doctor	Member of Division (Statistics)
A C Ghatak	Member of Division (Workers Relations)
S K Jain	Member of Division (Technical Assistance)
C B Kumar	Member of Division (Industrial Committees)
K E Matthew	Member of Division (External Services)
P S Narasimhan (detached)	Member of Division (International Organisations)
N Samanta	Assistant Member of Division (Conditions of Work)
Miss M Erulkar	Assistant Member of Division (Women and Young Workers)

Mr Savkar is India's Alternative Executive Director on both Fund and Bank

At New Delhi (Indian Branch)

Name	Designation
P P Pillai	Director
S P Saksena	O S D
V D Sharma	Secretary

At Bangalore (Asian Field Office)

T N Das	Assistant Member of Division

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Name	Designation
P V Acharya	Regional Information Officer New Delhi
N R Josh	Agriculture Officer (Animal Breeding)
B Majumdar	Commodity Specialist
C S Purkayastha	Regional Forestry Officer
K K P N Rao	Nutrition Officer
G V Ganeshan	Internal Auditor
S Ghoah	Economist

-INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANISATION

Name	Designation
1 M G Pradhan	Government of India Representative on the Council of the I C A O
C S Sundaram	Economist Grade 5 in the Economic Analysis Unit of the Air Transport Bureau
C A Zachariah	Internal Auditor Grade 5 in the Internal Audit Branch

7—WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANISATION

Name	Designation
m V V Sohoni D G O	( ) Elected President of the Regional Association of the W M O for Asia at the First Congress of the W M O held in Paris n March April 19 1 (b) As such Mr Sohoni s also Ex officio member of the Executive Committee of the W M O

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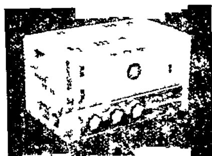


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your enquiry should be addressed to —

12 MISSION ROW CALCUTTA 1

Madhya Bharat

at a Glance

Population	79 41 642
No of displaced persons	80 000
No of Harijans	13 88 000
No of Adivasis	10 88 000
Area	47 000 sq miles
No of Districts	16
No of Villages	21 201
Cultivated Land	1 07 52 270 Acres

Industries

Gwalior Leather Factory Gwalior Potteries Gwalior Engineering Works Textile Cement Sugar Biscuit Razor Blades Texmaco etc

Cottage Industries

Gold lace work of Chanderi and Maheshwar Wooden toys of Sheopur Blanket weaving at Mandsaur and Manasa Cloth Printing and Khadi Centres at various places and leather toy making at Dewas

Total Revenue of the State	Rs 11 31 lakhs
Total Expenditure	Rs 11,36 lakhs

Places worth seeing

Forts at Gwalior and Mandu (Dhar) Caves at Bagh and Udyagiri Mahankaleshwar Temple at Ujjain Lake District of Shivpuri Ghats at Maheshwar and dams at Harsi Tigra Yeshwantsagar and Pagara

Further information can be had from

Director of Information Madhya Bharat Government
Gwalior

INDIAN RAILWAYS PROVIDE GREATER AMENITIES FOR PASSENGERS

1 **Add tl nal trains**—*644 additional coaches* (B G 336 and M.G 308) in terms of 4 wheelers in luding 84 (B G) H A L have been b ought into service between April and December 50 During the same period the numb r of add tional tra ns available daily on m jor Indian Ra lways has been 224 of which however 105 are only exten s *ons of former* services There are now 18 Janata Expresses and 55 hort dist nce tra ns (the latter on the E I and Southe n Railways) c te ing solely t thi d class passen e s All new third class coaches put into service are p ovided with fans

2 **Light ng in coaches and on platforms**—Train lighting s being progre ively improved by the supply of improved lamps Platform lighting has been improved by the electrification of another 146 stat on

3 **Waiting halls**—Progress has also been recorded n respect of provis on of third class waiting halls 204 of these halls have been fitted with fans

4 **Sanitation**—To secure more hyg enic conditions both in car riages and stat on p mises the m jor Indian Ra lways have deputed an officer each his duty being to vis t stations in his jur sd ction and nsu e prop r cleanline s of carriages and station buildings At all important tat ons arriage cleaners attend passenger trains for clean ing carr ges as required by passengers

5 **Cool drinking water**—Cons derable improvement has been effected in egard to supply of drinking water to passengers Addi t onal water men are posted at selected stations on mportant routes to supply dr nking water to passengers during hot weather Electri ally oper t d water coolers for the supply of cool dr nking water to the travelling publ have been provided at certain impo tant stations e ther for free supply of water or supply on a nominal charge.

6 **Pes rv tion of third class ac mmod tion**—Third class accom modation s be ng inc e singly reserved for long distance passen ers on i npo tant ma l and express trains

7 **Statistic elating to improv ments**—A few statistics relatin t imp ovements carr ed out during the financial year 1950 51 will interest y u —

	Stations
(1) Co ered sheds provided over passenger pl tforms at	99
(2) Passenger wait ng sheds provided at	253
(3) Third class waiting rooms and halls provided at	243
(4) Upper class waiting rooms	99
(5) Elect ic f ns in th rd clas wa t ng halls	204
(6) *Number of platforms ra sed*	*124*
7) Number of platforms surfaced or re surfaced	35
(8) Add tional b th ng places	98
(9) Sept tank l tr ne	154
(10) Passenger fo t ove bridges built at	31
(11) Addit onal platform benches provided at	391
(12) Electrification of stations	146
(13) Electric ater coolers	34

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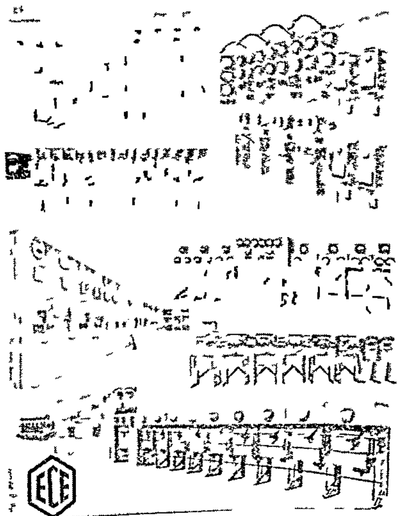
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Paid up Capital Rs 30 725

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2. *Sjt Haladhar Bhuyan M L A Nowgong Assam* ex officio
3. Sjt Khagendra Nath Samaddar M L A Nowgong Assam ex-officio
4. Sjt Ram Nath Sharma Mauzadar Charaibahi P O Jalugutı
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7. Mvi Kafiluddin Ahmed Mauzadar Nowgong Assam
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9. Sjt Jagatbandhu Das B L Advocate Nowgong Assam
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11. Sjt Bimala Prasad Chaliha M L A General Secretary A.P C C Gauhati

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Schedule of timings of Gauhati Steam Ferry for the summer and winter months

For Summer Months From 1st April To 30th September

	From South Bank	From North Bank
1st trip	6 30 Hrs	7 15 Hrs
2nd trip	8 15	9 0
3rd trip	10-0	10-45
4th trip	13 30	14 15
5th trip	15 15	16 0
6th trip	17 0	17-45

For Winter Months from 1st October to 1st March

	From South Bank	From North Bank
1st trip	6-45 Hrs	7 30 Hrs
2nd trip	8-30	9 15
3rd trip	10 15	11 0
4th trip	13 15	13-45
5th trip	14-45	15-45
6th trip	16 30	17-30

Schedule of timing of Kokilamukh Kamalabari Steam Ferry

Departure

Neamati	9-30 A.M.
Kamalabari	11 0 A M
Auniati	12 0 A M

Return

Auniati to Kamalabari	1-30 P.M.
Kamalabari to Neamati	3 0 P M

Schedule of tımings of Jogıghopa Goalpara-Pachanıa and Jogıghopa to Pancharatna Steam Ferry

FOR THE SUMMER AND WINTER MONTHS

For Summer Months from 1st April to 30th September

	1st trip	2nd trip	3rd trip
Dep from Pancharatna	8 0 A M	12 0 A M	3-30 P M
Arrival at Jogighopa	8-30 A.M	12-30 A.M	4-0 P M
Dep from Jogighopa	9-0 A M	1-0 P.M	4-30 P M
Arrival at Pancharatna	9 30 A M	1-30 P M	5 0 P M

Goalpara Pachanıa Sıngle Boat Passenger Service

FOP THE SUMMER MONTHS ONLY

	1st trip	2nd trip
Departure from Goalpara	7 0 A M	2 30 P M
Departure from Pachania	9-0 A M	4 30 P M

For Winter Months from 1st October to 31st March

	1st trip	2nd trip	3rd trip
Goalpara Departure	7 30 A M	11 15 A M	2-45 P.M
Jogighopa Arrival	8 10 A.M	12 0 A.M	3 25 P.M
Jogighopa Departure	8-30 A M	12 15 P M	3-40 P.M
Pachania Departure	8-45 A M	—	4-0 P.M
Goalpara Arrival	10-15 A.M	2 0 P.M	5-30 P M

N B—The Timings are liable to be changed from time to time



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Schedule of timings of Jogighopa Goalpara-Pachania and Jogighopa to Pancharatna Steam Ferry

FOR THE SUMMER AND WINTER MONTHS

For Summer Months from 1st April to 30th September

	1st trip	2nd trip	3rd trip
Dep from Pancharatna	8 0 A M	12 0 A M	3-30 P M
Arrival at Jogighopa	8-30 A M	12-30 A M	4-0 P M
Dep from Jogighopa	9-0 A M	1-0 P M	4-30 P M
Arrival at Pancharatna	9-30 A M	1-30 P M	5-0 P M

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Goalpara Departure	7 30 A M	11 15 A M	2-45 P M
Jogighopa Arrival	8 10 A M	12-0 A M	3 25 P M
Jogighopa Departure	8-30 A M	12 15 P M	3-40 P M
Pachania Departure	8-45 A M	—	4-0 P M
Goalpara Arrival	10-15 A M	2 0 P M	5-30 P M

N B —The Timings are liable to be changed from time to time



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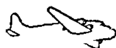
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A good deal of mis nformed cr ticism of Government s doings in this respect would be stilled if somehow the information and the data gathered in this booklet are made available to the general public through education and propaganda

Nagpur Times Nagpur

This s a timely brochure and conv ncingly reveals that the *Congress* —our major political body—has begun to devote itself seriously to economic problems The country needs stimulat on of economic thought for economic regeneration and the brochure renders that serv ce admirably well A judi cious combination of the Gandhian ideology and a complex industri l plan ning advocated by th writers and its adoption would certainly lead the country out of economic chaos w th whi h it is faced today The emphasis on har work service and loyalty is most welcome We strongly recom mend the brochure to all thinking and active minds. It is very well *produced*

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